



I. Aurel Candrea

I Learn English

Volumul Patru. Cheia exercițiilor.

1937

Metoda cea mai lesnicioasă pentru a învăța în scurt timp
limba engleză fără profesor

Editat de
George Sandulescu și Lidia Vianu



CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



<http://editura.mttlc.ro>
The University of Bucharest. 2015

I. Aurel Candrea

I Learn English

1937

În patru volume, cu cheie.

ISBN 978-606-760-023-0, 978-606-760-024-7, 978-606-760-025-4, 978-606-760-026-1

Editat de George Sandulescu și Lidia Vianu

Contemporary Literature Press s-a specializat în publicarea de volume ce privesc istoricul anglisticii în România. Cartea *I Learn English* de I. Aurel Candrea reprezintă momentul 1937. La 7 noiembrie anul acesta s-au împlinit 143 de ani de la nașterea autorului, cunoscut mai ales pentru Dicționarul lui enciclopedic ilustrat al limbii române, apărut în anul 1931.

Publicând manualul de engleză al lui Candrea, mă gândesc la T.S. Eliot – mare apărător al „tradiției” în cultură. În eseu „Tradiție și talent individual”, scris în anul 1921, Eliot povestea că i s-a spus la un moment dat: „Nu ne mai recunoaștem în scriitorii vechi, pentru că noi știm mult mai mult decât ei”. Replica lui Eliot a fost: „Firește! Și tot ce știm noi azi în plus este exact ceea ce am învățat între timp de la ei.” Din acest manual al lui Candrea se trag, prin urmare, aplecarea către anecdote din cartea de predare a limbii engleze scrisă de Dan Duțescu, precum și ideea „englezei fără profesor” a lui Leon Levițchi...

Aurel Candrea scrisese, înainte de acest manual de engleză, unul de franceză: ideea de *langue et civilisation* îi era foarte familiară. Pe lângă explicațiile gramaticale, el căuta cultura, dar și deprinderea conversației, a limbajului uzual. Nu ne este de loc greu să întrezărim în acest manual viitorul „comunicativ” al predării limbii engleze. Acest început al anglisticii românești, după care au învățat bunicii și părinții celor care nu

mai sunt nici ei tineri în anul 2015, se bazează pe nevoia firească de a **învăța logic**.

Limbajul este șira spinării, sistemul unei culturi. Acest lucru foarte important se transmite acelor care se vor aventura să învețe după *I Learn English*. Dacă manualele „comunicative” cer elevului să imite fără să-și bată capul cu gramatica, Aurel Candrea ne avertizează că nu ajunge să „învățăm pe dinafară”: trebuie neapărat să știm regulile jocului. Putem spune că știm o limbă străină abia atunci când putem să ne folosim de ea pentru a gândi.

Lidia Vianu



I. Aurel Candrea
I Learn English

Volumul Patru. Cheia exercițiilor.

1937

Metoda cea mai lesnicioasă pentru a învăța în scurt timp
limba engleză fără profesor

Editat de
George Sandulescu și Lidia Vianu

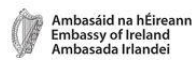


CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



<http://editura.mttlc.ro>
The University of Bucharest. 2015

Director
Lidia Vianu
Executive Advisor
George Sandulescu



The online Publishing House of the University of Bucharest

ISBN 978-606-760-026-1

© Universitatea București

© George Sandulescu și Lidia Vianu


Copertă și tehnoredactare

Lidia Vianu

Subeditare: Cristina Drăgoi

Postare: Cristian Vîjea, Simona Sămulescu

Publicitate: Violeta Baroană, Cristian Vîjea.



Contemporary Literature Press
Bucharest University
The Online Literature Publishing House
of the University of Bucharest



**A Manual for the Advanced Study
of *Finnegans Wake* in 123 Volumes**
Totalling 35,000 pages
by C. George Sandulescu and Lidia Vianu

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS
<http://editura.mttic.ro>

You can download our books for free,
including the full text of
Finnegans Wake line-numbered, at
<http://editura.mttic.ro/>
<http://sandulescu.perso.monaco.mc/>

Holograph
list of the
40
languages
used by
James Joyce
in writing
*Finnegans
Wake*

Director
Lidia Vianu
Executive Advisor
**George
Sandulescu**



I. Aurel Candrea

I Learn English

Volumul Patru

1937

**Metoda cea mai lesnicioasă pentru a învăța în scurt timp
limba engleză fără profesor**

Editat de

George Sandulescu și Lidia Vianu

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE **P**RESS



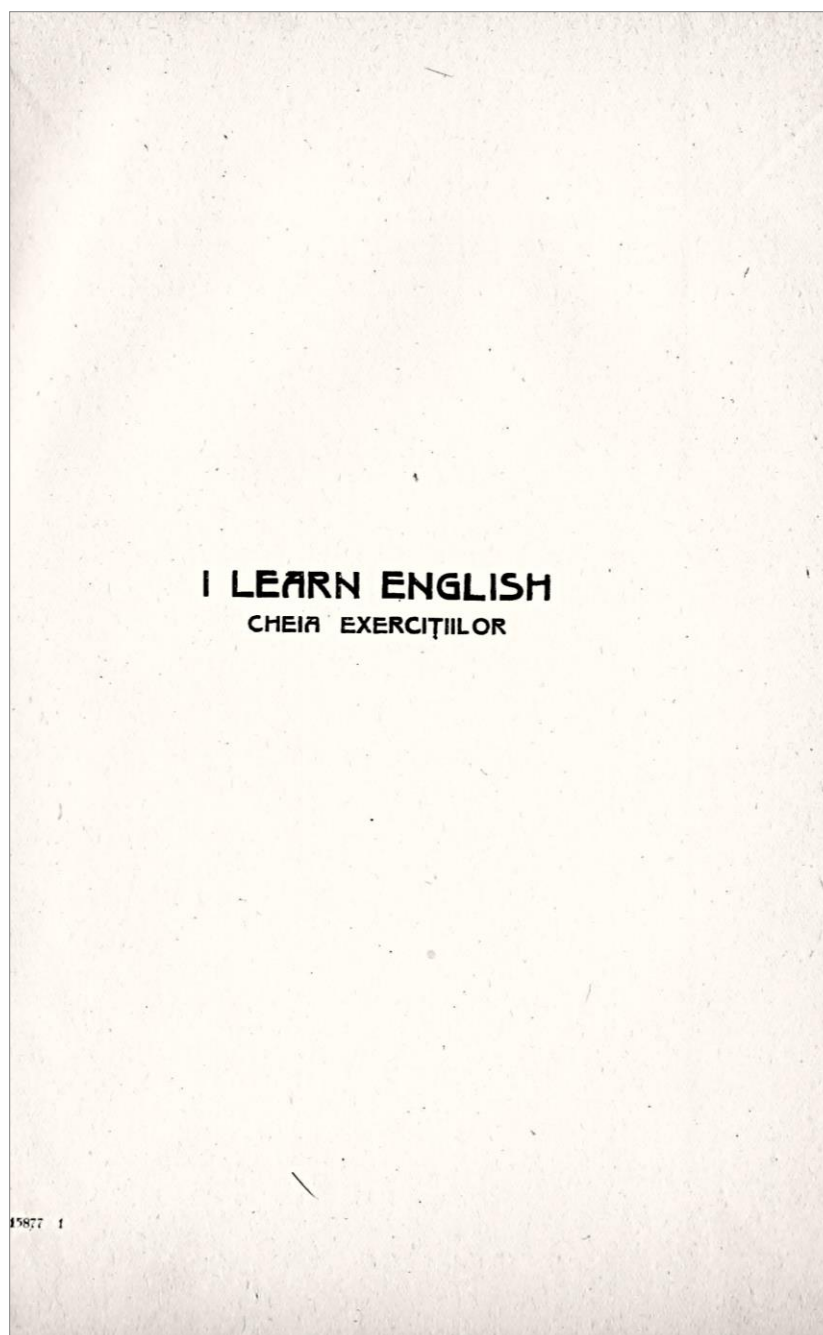
<http://editura.mttlc.ro>

The University of Bucharest. 2015



CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS

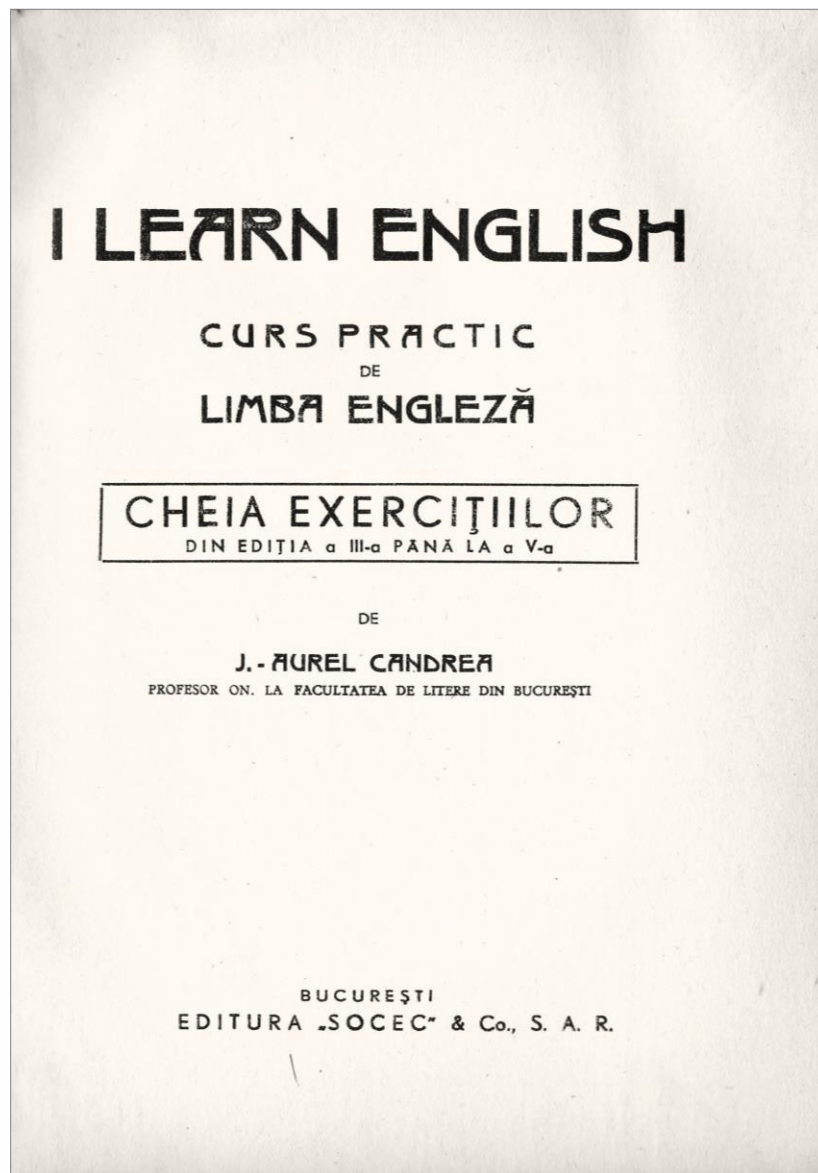




CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



<http://editura.mttlc.ro>
The University of Bucharest. 2015



EXERCIȚIUL 1.

Aceasta e cartea. — Aceasta e cartea? — Da, asta e cartea. — Acesta e un caiet? — Nu, acesta nu e un caiet. — Nu e acesta penalul? — Da, acesta e penalul. — E un briceag. — Nu e un briceag. — Aceasta e călimara. — Această călimară e deschisă. — Această călimară nu e deschisă, e închisă. — Uită-te la tablou! — Nu e un tablou, e o hartă. — Ce e? — E o fereastră. — E deschisă fereastra? — Nu, domnule, fereastra nu e deschisă, e închisă. — E deschisă ușa? — Da, ușa e deschisă. — Cartea e închisă, și caietul e deschis.

EXERCIȚIUL 2.

This is a book. — This is not a pencil. — This is not a pen. — This is a class-room. — That is a sponge. — That is not a table. — This is not a blackboard. — That is a stove. — This is not a penholder. — That is not a penknife. — This is a form. — That is not a window. — The window is not shut, it is open.

EXERCIȚIILE 3.

A. Yes, you are the teacher. — I am the pupil. — The father is at home. — The mother is at home. — Yes, they are at home. — Yes, the ink is in the inkstand. — Yes, the book is on the table. — The pencil and the penholder are near your book. — Yes, this is a school-room. — No, that is not an exercise-book. — We are in the class-room.

B. Is he a pupil? — Is the mother at home? — Is this a book? — Is the window shut? — Is the door open? — Is my pencil in my pencil-box? — Are we in the school-room?

C. E închisă ușa? — E deschisă fereastra? — Cartea mea e deschisă ori închisă? — Ușa nu e deschisă, e închisă. — Fereastra nu e închisă, e deschisă. — Unde e călimara? — Călimara e aici. — Ești profesor? — Nu, domnule, eu nu sunt profesor, sunt un elev.

D. Where are you? — We are in a school-room. || Are you not a pupil? — Yes, I am a pupil. || Are you not a man? — I am not a man,

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



I am a boy. || Are you not the teacher? — No, I am not the teacher; I am a pupil. || Where is the teacher? — The teacher is in the school-room. Is she not at home? — No, she is not at home. || Is the inkstand shut or open? — The inkstand is open. || John and Peter are at school, they are not at home. || Where is the ink? — Is it not in the inkstand? — No, it is not in the inkstand. || Is the book on the table? — No, the book is not on the table, it is on the chair. || Is the teacher a man? — No, the teacher is not a man. || What is open in the school-room? — The window and the door are open. || Is Peter a girl? — No, Peter is not a girl, he is a boy. Are you not Mr. Smith? — No, I am Mr. Brown. || Are you not content? — No, we are not content. || Here is a book and there is an exercise-book. || Who are you? — I am a pupil.

EXERCITIUL 4.

This is a book. — Is it your book? — Yes, it is my book. — What is this? — This is a table. — Where is the book? — The book is on the table. Is your book on the table? — No, my book is not on the table, it is on the chair. Is this my penholder? — No, it is not your penholder, it is his penholder. Where is my pencil? — Your pencil is on your exercise-book. Here is a pen. Is it his pen? — Yes, it is his pen. Where is my pen? — Your pen is in the pencil-box. Where is your penknife? — My penknife is on the desk. Where is his penknife? — His penknife is in his pocket. Is your book open? — No, my book is not open, it is shut. I hold a ruler in my hand. Is it your ruler? No, it is not my ruler. Where is your ruler? — I don't know where is my ruler. Look, is his exercise-book open? — No, sir, his exercise-book is not open, it is shut. || Are you not at school? — Yes, sir, I am at school. || Are you Peter and John Brown? — No, sir, we are Peter and John Smith. || Are you now at home? — No, we are not at home, we are at school. || Are you not Mr. Johnson and miss Mary? — No, I am Mr. Thomson. || Are you not old? — No, I am not old, I am young.

EXERCITIILE 5.

A. Suntem băieți ori fete? — Care ți-e numele (de familie)? — Cari sunt numele lor? — Nu e numele d-tale (nu te numești) Petre? — Cartea ta e pe masă sau pe scaun? — Unde sunt creioanele noastre? — Penițele ei sunt în penal? — E acasă tatăl d-tale? — Frații lui sunt în clasă? — Aceea e clasa ta? — Ai două sau trei surori? — Numele lui e Petre sau Pavel? — Maria e sora lor?

B. We are not girls, we are boys. — My surname is Black. — Their names are Bill and Bobby. — Yes, my name is Peter. — My book is not on the chair, it is on the table. — Your pencils are on the desk. — Her pens are not in the pencil-box. — My father is not at home. — Yes, their brothers are in the school-room. — That is not my school-room. — I have two sisters. — His name is Peter. — Mary is not their sister.

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



EXERCITIILE 6.

A. Scriu cifra 3. — Scriu numărul 10. — Aceasta e cifra 5. — Acela e numărul 11. — După 5 vine 6. — Înainte de 4 vine 3. — După 11 vine numărul 12. — Înainte de 11 vine numărul 10.

B. I look at the door. || I see in the school-room twelve forms. || In my form there are three pupils. || I have six teachers. || We have two hands and ten fingers. || John has three pencils, two penholders and eleven pens. || The door and two windows are open. || Our form is near the window. || Their forms are behind my form. || The window is open. || The door also is open. || Count from nine to one backwards! What number comes after four? || What number comes before ten? || Before ten comes number nine. || I write in my exercise-book with a pen. || I have five pens in my pencil-box. || Who is there? — A gentleman, a lady and a boy.

EXERCITIUL 7.

What are you? — I am a pupil. || What am I? — You are our teacher. || What is your name? || My name is John Thomson. John is a boy and Mary is a girl. Bill is my friend and Mary is his sister. || Before six comes five. || What number comes after eight? || What number comes before three? || What number comes between eight and ten? || Number nine comes after eight and before ten, but number seven is between six and eight. || In our class-room there are four windows; each window has six window-panes. || Two windows are open, but two are shut. || I see eight letters, but I see also eight figures. || Near the window I see six nuts. || Under the hands I see nine plates. || Mary and Jane are two school-girls. || The five books are on the table. || In this school-room there are four windows and two doors. || Is the boy at school? — No, the boy is not at school, only the girls are at school. || Are there two blackboards in the school-room? — No, there is only one blackboard in the school-room. || Where are the books? — The books are in the book-case. || Where is the pencil? — The pencil is on the table. || Where are the penholders? — The penholders are in the inkstands. || Where is Mary? — Mary is at the blackboard. || Where is the penknife? || The penknife is in the pocket. || Is the door shut or open? — The door is shut, but the windows are open. || Count from one to ten! || How many windows are there in the school-room? In the school-room there are five windows. || How many books are there on the form? — There are five or six books on the form. || In the school-room there are many things: there are four walls with windows and pictures, one book-case, a blackboard, a stove, ten forms and two chairs. || Are there many doors in the school-room? — No, there is only one door in the school-room. || Are there many girls at school? — No, there are only six girls at school, but there are many boys.

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



EXERCITIUL 8.

Our class-room has four walls, five windows and one door. — There is a lamp above the forms. — On the desk there are two books. — There are two pictures in the school-room. — How many chairs are there in the school-room? — How many walls are there? — Both the windows are in front of the door. — Are we in the class-room? — You are in a large class-room. — How many windows and how many doors are there in your class-room? — In our class-room there are several windows, but only one door. — How many window-panes has each window? — Each window has eight window-panes. — The stove is in the corner. — In our class-room there are forms for the pupils, one desk and one chair for the teacher. — How many figures (*sau* pictures) are there on page 9? — There are only two pictures (*sau* figures): a boy and a girl. His name is John and the girl's name is Mary. — Where is the desk? — The desk is in front of the forms. Are the windows of the class-room open or shut? — The windows are open, but the door is shut. All the pupils are in the class-room. The teacher also is in the class-room. — On the desks of the pupils there are books, exercise-books, pencils, penholders and inkstands. — How many inkstands are there on your desk? — On my desk there is only one inkstand, but on your desk I see several inkstands.

EXERCITIUL 9.

Are the pupils in the class-room? — Yes, sir, all the pupils are in the class-room. How many boys are there in your form? — There are four boys in my form. Your Christian name is John. How many letters are there in your Christian name? — There are four letters in my Christian name. What is the fourth letter of your name? — The fourth letter of my name is *n*. What lesson is this? — This is the sixth lesson. Is the teacher in the class-room? — Yes, the teacher is in the class-room. Are your friends at home? — Yes, all my friends are at home. Is there not in your class-room a chair for the teacher? — Yes, in our class-room there are two chairs; the forms are for the pupils. Is there a book-case in your class-room? — Yes, in our class-room there are two book-cases. Is the door shut? — Yes, it is shut. — Is not the window open? — No, the window is not open.

EXERCITIUL 10.

The table is in the middle, the lamp is above the table. — In the pencil-box there are two pencils and several pens. — What have we on this table? — We have a pen, some ink and some paper. — How many walls are there in this class-room? — Is my book here? — No, it is not here, it is there. — The doors and the windows are open. — The boys are in the school-room, but the girls are at home. — Is their book on the table? — No, it is on the chair. — What have you in your hand? — I have a book in my hand. — There are four boys in my form. — What is your brother? — My brother is a teacher. — Where is your

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



CHEIA EXERCITIILOR

10-12

father? — My father and my mother are at home. — Have all the boys any English books? — No, some boys have only some French books. — Have all the girls any pencils? — Yes, all the girls have some pencils, but some girls have also some penholders.

EXERCITIUL 11.

What have you there? — I have nothing. — I have some books and some pens. — How many books and how many exercise-books have you? — I have six books and fifteen exercise-books. — Where are the books? — Some books are on the desk and some are on the table. — Where are your pens? — They are all in the pencil-box. — In the school-room there are ten forms and ten desks. — There is no ink in the inkstand. — How many pencils have you? — I have six pencils. Two books and six books are eight books. — In the room there are eight chairs and three tables. — Have you no ruler? — Where is your ruler? — My ruler is on the table. — I have a good pen. — He has a pretty penholder. — We have black ink and the master has red ink. — The pupils have several books and exercise-books, a few penholders and pencils, a pencil-box and a ruler. — Have you a penknife? — Yes, I have (a penknife). — Have you pretty pictures in your room? — Yes, I have. — What ink have the pupils in their inkstands? — They have all black ink. — What ink has your teacher? — He has red ink. — What have you in your pencil-box? — I have some pens in it. — Have you several pencils? — Yes, I have several pencils and two penholders. — I have some pens, but I have no ink.

EXERCITIUL 12.

The red book is on the table. — The pupils write some English exercises. What have you in your hand? — I have a pencil in my hand. — How many pencils have they? — They have several pencils and some penholders. What do you wish? — A pen and some ink. — Here is a pen; the inkstand is on the table. I thank you! Good day, sir, how are you? Very well, thank you! — How many books has this boy? — He has ten English books. — Have you a penknife in your pocket? — Yes, I have a penknife with two blades. — Are there any pens in your pencil-box? — Yes, there are some pens in the pencil-box, but they are not good. — What is there on the table? — There is nothing on the table, but on the chair there are some exercise-books. — Have all the books black covers? No, not all the books have black covers, some have red covers. — Who is in the garden? — My sister is in the garden with my mother. — Is there any pen in your pencil-box? — Yes, there is one. — Am I a pupil? — No, sir, you are not a pupil, you are our English teacher. — What is your name? — My name is John. — How many lessons have you to-day? — We have only one English lesson to-day. — Who is your teacher? — Mr. Smith is our teacher. — Where is the ceiling? — The ceiling is above our heads. — What has the boy in his hand? — He has a sponge in his hand. — Who is there? — A gentleman and a lady are there.

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



EXERCITIUL 13.

Are the books on the table or on the desk? — No, they are not on the desk, they are on the table. — Are the windows of the school-room shut or open? — They are not open, they are shut. — Have you a garden behind your house? — We have a garden, but it is in front of our house. — Are these exercise-books yours? — No, they are not mine. — Is Bill not your friend? — Yes, he is my friend. — Where is the sponge of the blackboard? — Is it not on the chair near the blackboard? — It is not there. — I see it under the chair. — These pens are mine, but the pencils are hers. — We have no ink, but we have several pencils. — Have you any books? — I have no books for you. I have only some English books but my brother has some books for you. — One of our neighbours has five boys and seven girls. — We are only two brothers and one sister. — Are they not your friends? — Yes, they are all my friends. — Is he not at home? — No, he is not at home, but his boys are at home. — Is your brother in his room or in the garden? — He is not in the garden, he is in his room. — I am here and they are there. — Have you ink enough? — Yes, we have enough. — Are the covers of your books black or red? — Some books have red covers, but I have several books with black covers. — This book is not yours, it is mine. — Am I not your friend? — Yes, you are my best friend, but your brothers are also my friends. — I write in this exercise-book with a pencil. — Is this a boys' school or a girls' school. — It is a boys' school. — My sister's hair is black. — Have you not (*sau* haven't you) a good penknife? — Are you not content? — No, I am not content. — Is not Mary a girl's name? — Yes, Mary is a girl's name, and John is the name of a friend of mine. — Are we your pupils? — No, you are not my pupils, you are Mr. Smith's pupils? — How many books are there in a dozen? — In a dozen there are twelve books. — Is the ceiling under the head? — No, the ceiling is above the head.

EXERCITIUL 14.

We have some ink in an inkstand. — How many sisters have you? — I have three sisters. — Have you no brothers? I have no brothers. — Their parents have six boys and two girls. — Is there any paper on the table? — Yes, there is some. — Are there any books on the floor? — Is there any ink in the inkstand? — No, there is no ink in the inkstand. — Do you give him the book? — No, I don't give him the book. — Why don't you give him the book? — Because I give it to John. — Doesn't she give me her exercise-book? — Why doesn't she give you her exercise-book? — Because I am not her friend. — Who sends you this letter? — My father sends it to me. — Why have you no books? — Because I have no money. — Do you send this letter to your teacher or to your brother? — I send no letter to my teacher, I send it to my brother. — How many forms are there in your class-room? — I don't know. — Count them. — There are twelve. — How many pencils have you? — I have five pencils. — Give two to my brother and one to me. —

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



Do you speak English? — Yes, I speak English. — Does she speak French? — She doesn't speak well French, but she speaks well English. — Does he look at the pictures? — He doesn't look at the pictures. — How many pictures do you see on the first page? — On the first page there is only one picture. — Does she see him? — She doesn't see him, but we see him. — Don't they send the letter? — No, they don't send it. — Why? — I don't know. — Don't we count from one to ten? — Yes, we count. — He gives me the book. — They don't give us the books. You give the books to my sister. — Don't we give them to your brothers? You give my sister the books and I give her the exercise-books. — Give us a sheet of paper. — I have no paper, but I have an exercise-book. — Give it to my brother.

EXERCITILE 15.

A. Which are the first twenty numbers? || How many pens are there on the table? — Count them! — There are fifteen pens. || Eleven and nineteen make thirty. || How many boys are there in the school-room? — I don't know. — Count them! — I count the boys: one, two, three... There are nineteen boys. || How many boys and how many girls are there in your school? — In our school there are two hundred and forty-three boys, and a hundred and seventy-two girls. || What newspaper do you read usually? || There are twenty-two scholars in this form. || Are there thirty scholars here? || There are two hundred and fifty-three thousand inhabitants in that city. || This book has more than three hundred pages. || How many houses are there in this village? — There are four hundred and thirty-eight houses. || I have fifteen pens in my left hand. || How many pages are there in this dictionary? How many figures has the number 365 (three hundred and sixty-five)? — The number 365 has three figures. || How much is twenty-five minus eleven? — Twenty-five minus eleven is fourteen *sau* Eleven from twenty-five leaves fourteen. || Take twenty-five from thirty. What remains? — It remains five *sau* five remains. || Count from ten to forty-five! Learn by heart the first twenty numbers!

B. Ten and eight are eighteen. || Seventeen and eighteen are thirty-five. || Twenty-two and thirty-four are fifty-six. || Thirty-four and eleven are forty-five. Nine and twenty-one are thirty. || Nineteen and eighteen are thirty-seven. || Twenty-nine and thirty-eight are sixty-seven. || Six and five and six are seventeen. || Four and eight and nine are twenty-one. || Fourteen and twelve and fifteen are forty-one. || Ninety-five and ninety-five are one hundred and ninety. || Thirty-two and sixty-four and one hundred and twenty-eight are two hundred and twenty-four. || One thousand eight hundred and forty minus six hundred and twenty-four leaves one thousand two hundred and sixteen. || One thousand nine hundred and forty minus sixty-eight leaves one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. || Thirty-two thousand minus seven thousand two hundred and sixty-three leaves twenty-four thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven.

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



C. Thirty-six. One hundred and eighty-two. One hundred and ninety-five. Two hundred and fifty-four. Two hundred and eighty-eight. Three hundred and sixty-five. Five hundred and twenty-seven. Six hundred and sixty-nine. Two thousand two hundred and eighty-three. Three thousand nine hundred and sixty-two. One million four hundred and fifty thousand two hundred and thirty-six. Fifty-four thousand three hundred and twenty. Four hundred and sixty-seven. Five hundred and seventy-nine. Six hundred and sixty. Two hundred and forty-eight. One hundred and sixty-one. Four hundred and twenty-three. One thousand six hundred and forty-eight. One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. One thousand four hundred and ninety-two. Twenty-seven thousand three hundred and forty. Fifteen thousand six hundred and twenty-three. One hundred and thirty-one thousand five hundred and forty-six. Sixteen. Sixty. Six. Thirty-eight. Sixty-four. Three hundred and thirty-five. Four hundred and seventy. Five hundred and sixty. Six hundred and fifty-nine. Seven hundred and eighty-three. Thirty-six thousand four hundred and twenty-eight. Two hundred and thirty-six thousand one hundred and sixty-four. Three hundred and fifteen. One hundred and fifty-one. Three hundred and twenty-nine. Two hundred and ninety-six. Five hundred and twenty-five. Five hundred and fifty-five. Nine hundred and ninety-nine. One thousand and ninety-eight. Ten thousand and fifty-four. One thousand two hundred and eleven. Fifty-seven thousand three hundred and twenty-three. One hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and eleven. One hundred and ninety-six. Two hundred and twenty-one. Sixty-six. Twenty-seven. Seventy-seven. Four hundred and sixty-eight. Four thousand two hundred and forty-three. Seventeen thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight. Two hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and forty-six. Fifty-seven thousand one hundred and twenty-eight. Fourteen thousand three hundred and forty-four. Two millions four hundred and fifty-two thousand three hundred and thirty-eight.

D. 15. 23. 35. 47. 54. 68. 79. 81. 99. 106. 224. 365. 1011. 3105. 1941. 100.000.

EXERCITIILE 16.

A. Twice five are ten. || Twice six are twelve. || Three times eight are twenty-four. || Four times eleven are forty-four. || Five times twelve are sixty. || Six times fifteen are ninety. || Seven times twenty are one hundred and forty. || Eight times thirty-six are two hundred and eighty. || Nine times forty are three hundred and sixty. || Ten times forty-five are four hundred and fifty. || Eleven times fifty are five hundred and fifty. || Twelve times twelve are one hundred and forty-four. || Fifteen times one hundred are one thousand five hundred. Thirty-three times one hundred fifty are four thousand nine hundred and fifty. || Seventy-seven times two hundred are fifteen thousand four hundred. || Ninety-nine times five hundred and fifty-five are fifty-four

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



CHEIA EXERCITIILOR

16

thousand nine hundred and forty-five. || What are the even numbers from two to thirty?

B. Ten and five are fifteen. || Seventeen and seventeen are thirty-four. || Twice thirty are sixty. || Seven times eight are fifty-six. || Twenty-four and eleven are thirty-five. || Three times nine are twenty-seven. || Eleven and eleven are twenty-two. || Nine and twenty-one are thirty. || Nineteen and eighteen are thirty-seven. || Four times fifteen are sixty. || Seven times fourteen are ninety-eight. || Eight times twelve are ninety-six. || Five and five and five are fifteen. || Seven and eight and nine are twenty-four. || Eleven and twelve and fifteen are thirty-eight. || Twenty-three and thirty-four and one hundred and twenty-eight are one hundred and eighty-five.

C. Thirty-six. Eighty-two. Ninety-five. One hundred and fifty-four. Two hundred and eighty-eight. Two hundred and sixty-three. Five hundred and twelve. Six hundred and sixty-six. One thousand two hundred and eighty-one. Three thousand nine hundred and twenty-two. Thirty-six thousand five hundred and sixty-seven. One million three hundred and sixteen thousand seven hundred and twelve. Four hundred and seventeen. Five hundred and seventy. Six hundred and sixty-nine. Two hundred and eighteen. One hundred and eighty-one. Four hundred and nineteen. Three hundred and sixty-five. Four hundred and sixty. One thousand six hundred and forty-eight. One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. Fifty-seven thousand three hundred and seventy. Two million three hundred and sixty-one thousand five hundred and ninety-three. Sixteen. Sixty. Six. Thirty-six. Sixty-three. Two hundred and forty-eight. One hundred and thirty-five. Seven hundred and seventy-seven. One thousand three hundred and nine. Two thousand five hundred and thirty-six. Nineteen thousand two hundred and fifty-six. Four million three hundred and eight thousand two hundred. Three hundred and fifteen. One hundred and fifty-one. Three hundred and fifteen. Two hundred and ninety-one. Five hundred and twenty-five. Four hundred and sixty-eight. Nine hundred and ninety-nine. Two hundred and fifty-one. One thousand four hundred and fifteen. Eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven. Fifty thousand and one. Five million one hundred thousand three hundred and eight. One hundred and ninety-six. Two hundred and forty-eight. Fifty-six. Twenty-nine. Seventy-six. Five hundred and ninety-six. One thousand seven hundred and nine. Two thousand eight hundred and eighty-one. Two thousand four hundred and sixty-eight. Four thousand three hundred and fifty-seven. Ninety-seven thousand six hundred and eighty-one. Eight million two hundred and forty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

D. Cât e de două ori opt? — De două ori opt fac șaisprezece. — Care sunt primele douăzeci de numere? — Câte penițe sunt pe masă? — Numără-le. — Sunt cincisprezece penițe. — De trei ori paisprezece fac 42. — 11 și 19 fac 30. — De câte ori intră șapte în douăzeci și unu? — Șapte în douăzeci și unu intră de trei ori.

— 13 —

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



<http://editura.mttlc.ro>
The University of Bucharest. 2015

EXERCIȚIUL 17.

How many persons do you see on the first picture at page twelve? — I see two persons: a gentleman and a lady. || I dip the pen in the ink and copy five lines of my English book. || With which hand do you write? — I write with my left hand. — Why do you write with your left hand? — Because I cannot write with my right hand. || The teacher is content(ed) with Peter, but he is not contented with Paul. || What do you see on the third form? — I see a scholar's English dictionary. || Do you not shut yet the books and the exercise-books? — We don't shut yet the books and the exercise-books because our teacher is still in the school-room. || How many pupils are there in each form? — There are only three or four pupils in each form, because the forms of our school are not long. || How many pupils are there in the fifth form on the left hand side? — Now there are only two pupils, because the third is absent. || What do you do when you will write an exercise? — I first open the book and the exercise-book; then I take my penholder out of my pencil-box, I dip the nib into the ink of the inkstand, I think well and begin to write. || I write you my first English letter. || Give me another pen, please; I cannot write with this pen. || Where is your new exercise-book? — My new exercise-book is in my satchel, but my old one is on the form. || When you will draw some lines on your exercise-book, you hold the ruler with your left hand, you take the pencil in your right hand and you draw the first line, the second, the third and so on. || Please, write only on one page. || You must draw twenty lines on his page. Read the seventeenth line! || Why do you open only the windows? Open better the door. || Why do you not turn the page? — Because the ink is not dry and I have no blotting-paper.

EXERCIȚIUL 18.

When a boy goes to school, he puts all his books and exercise-books in a satchel. In his satchel he puts also his pencil-box. He writes with a pen which is fixed in a penholder. The bookseller sells books. When we want a book, we go to the bookseller's shop, we buy the book and we pay for it. When we want a pencil, or pens, or writing-paper, we go to the stationer's. || Where does a boy put his books? — Where does he fix the pen? — He fixes the pen in a penholder. || Where do you buy writing-paper? — I buy writing-paper, pencils, penholders and ink to the stationer's. || What is a bookseller? — A bookseller is a man who sells books. || I don't buy myself my books: my father buys all my books. || My sister does not go to school, she studies at home. || Do you learn French at school? — Yes, I learn French at school with a French teacher. || When you go to school, you must not look at all the shops on your way to school. || What do the girls learn at school? — They learn to read and to write. — We want some paper and pencils. — Do you not want paper and penholders? — We don't want penholders, because we have enough. — Some learn now to draw, but not all. — This is a difficult lesson. — Where do the pupils learn to read? —

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



CHEIA EXERCITIILOR

18-20

They learn to read at school, but some learn at home with their mother. — Are you alone? — I am not alone, I am with my brother. — This pupil cannot write because he has no pencil. — And you why cannot you write? — Because I have no ink in my inkstand. — Why do you not read? — Because I have no book.

EXERCITIUL 19.

Have you black or violet ink? || What colour is your book? || What colour are my pencils? || Your pencils are red, blue and green. || I have another yellow pencil. || Both the books are blue. || This pencil is not green, it is blue. || Here are several pencils, but all are not mine. || What colour is the blackboard? — The blackboard is black. || What colour is the chalk? — The chalk is white. || Write with the white chalk on the black blackboard. || What colour is the coal? — The coal is black. || Why don't you write with coal on the blackboard? — Because coal is black and the blackboard also is black. || We don't see what we write. — What are the colours of the Roumanian flag? — The three colours of the Roumanian flag are: red, yellow and blue. || Have you violet or black ink? — I have no violet ink, but I have black ink. — What is the colour of gold? — Gold is yellow. — What colour is your ink? — My ink is red. — What colour are the walls of your class-room? — The walls of my class-room are white. || Is this pencil blue? — No, this pencil is not blue, it is green. || What colour is his pencil? — His pencil is black. || This book is blue, it is the blue book. || That pencil is red, it is the red pencil. || Is this the blue pencil? — No, that is not the blue pencil, it is the green pencil. || To whom do you give the red pencil? I give it to my friend. || What is your friend's name? — His name is Bill. || Is that the blue pencil? — No, it is not. || Is this the red or the blue ink? — It is the red ink. || Give me your brother's red book. || Why do you speak English? — We speak English because we are English. || Why don't you speak French? — We don't speak French because we are not French.

EXERCITIUL 20.

Is there a piece of chalk on the table? — I don't see it. — The piece of chalk is near the pencils. — Take the piece of chalk and write on the blackboard! Write with the piece of white chalk on the blackboard. — Write a few words with the chalk. — The teacher writes a few words on the blackboard. — Here is a sheet of paper on the table. — Near the sheets of paper there is a red pencil. — Take the red pencil and write your name on the paper. — Take the penholder and write with blue ink your neighbour's name on the paper. — Write one word on your exercise-book. — What is your father's hair? — My father has white hair. — What is the colour of my book? — Your book is green. — What is there on the table? — On the table there are some books, some exercise-books, one inkstand and one penholder. — Are there any pupils in the class-room? — Yes, there are some pupils in the class-room. — Are there any girls in your class? — No, there are not

— 15 —

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



<http://editura.mttlc.ro>
The University of Bucharest. 2015

any girls (*sau* there are none). — Is there any chalk on the table? — Yes, there is some. — No, there is none. — What is the colour of your pencils? — Some pencils are red and some are blue. — My brothers have green pencils. — Is this your ruler? — No, it is my sister's. — Is it not your brother's? — No, it is not my brother's. — John's book is blue, but William's book is green. — Is John's book not green? — No, it is not. — The blue pencil and the sheet of white paper are on the teacher's desk. — Take them and give them to Peter. — Stand up, Simon! Go to the blackboard, take the chalk and write your brother's name on the blackboard. || Is John in his room? — Probably, the door of his room is open. || Where are your parents? — They are in the house with our neighbours. || Are you not Mister Johnson? — No, sir, my name is Smith. || Is that not your wife? — No, that is my sister. — Are you not cousins? — No, sir, we are not cousins, we are brothers. || Is he not at home? — Yes, he is at home, but I don't see him. || Are you not content? — No, I am not content. || Are not your parents here? — No, they are in the garden with my sister. || Does he not pay for his lessons? — No, he doesn't pay, but his brother pays for him. || Do you know his cousin? — No, I don't know him. || Can you tell me what colour the walls are? — The walls are white. || What things are of the same colour in this room?

EXERCITIUL 21.

What do you read? — I read a French newspaper. || Why does he not read an English newspaper? — Because he does not speak English, and cannot understand what he reads. || With what does he write? — He writes with a pencil. || Why does he not write with a pen? — Because he has no black ink. || My English book is red, but my French one is blue. || Where do you put your English book? — I put it in the satchel. || My pencil is black; what colour is your pencil? — My pencil is green. || What colour is the blackboard? — All the blackboards are black. || What colour is your ink? — My ink is red, but my brother's ink is blue. || That house has a beautiful garden. || My dress is white, but my sister's is red. || The door of this room is grey. || They have a small garden, but a large house. || The rooms of our house are large. || Your brother's hat is black, but mine is grey. || Are your sister's books green or red? — Some books are red and some are green. || Our books and yours are new. || I have on my table two new books. || Give me that red book, please. || That is my cousin's penknife. || What is this: a French book or an English one? || Give me the first volume of this book, please. || Which want you of these three books? — Give me the second, please. || Mary is the first of her class, but her brother is the fifteenth of his class. || The first volume of this book is not interesting. || Give me a glass of water, please.

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



EXERCITIUL 22.

What is the shape of your book? — My book is rectangular. — Is your pencil sharp? — Yes, my pencil is sharp. — What is the shape of your inkstand? My inkstand is round. What round objects do you see in the class-room? — I see a round table and a round clock. — Are all the tables round? All the tables are not round, some tables are square or rectangular. — What shapes are the ceiling and the walls? — The ceiling and the walls are rectangular? — How many sides are there in a square? — In a square there are four sides. — Have you a sharp penknife? — No, my penknife is not sharp, but there is a sharp penknife on the teacher's table. — Mary's ball is light, but her doll is heavy. — This boy's name is John. — We are in one of the ten class-rooms of our school. — That is a class-room for boys. — That is the class-room of the boys (*sau* the boys' class-room). — There are ten forms in this class-room: five on the side of the window and five on the side of the door. — In front of the forms there is a blackboard. — Our teacher's desk is near the window, and the table is near the door. — In which class are your brothers? — How many books have I? — You have five books. — Have you also five books? — No, sir, I have only one. — Are not John's books on your desk? — No, sir, these books are not John's, his books are on his desk. — Are you not William's brother? — No, I am his friend.

EXERCITIUL 23.

Am I a Frenchman? — No, you are an Englishman. — Does your teacher speak well English; is he an Englishman? — No, he is a Frenchman. Is your book green or blue? My book is neither green nor blue, it is yellow. — Have you ink enough? — Yes, I have enough. — How many rooms are there in your house? — There are only five: three are very large, with four windows each, and two small ones, with two windows. — A room has four walls, a ceiling and a floor. — How many tables are there in your room? — There is only one large round table and three chairs. — Do you know this gentleman? — I don't know this gentleman, but I know that lady. — What is the shape of the sphere? — The sphere is round. — My inkstand is not round, it is square; only yours is round. — In my inkstand there is black ink, but in yours there is violet one. — With what ink do you write in your exercise-book? — I don't write with ink in this exercise-book. — But with what do you write? — With the pencil. — How many corners has this table? — This table is rectangular and has four corners. — What has the boy in his hand? — He has a ball. — I see a gentleman in front of the gate of our house. — Who is this gentleman? — I know who he is, but I don't know his name.

EXERCITIUL 24.

The floor of the class-room is as large as its ceiling. — I write the English words on thin paper. — You write them on very thick paper. — Is your ruler longer than mine? — No, it is not longer, it is



shorter. — What colour is the short pencil? — It is red. — My English book has two thick covers, but your French book has no covers. — Is your class-room larger than mine? — No, our class-room is smaller than yours. — What shapes are the blackboard, the table, the window, the slate? — Is your pencil sharp? — It is not so sharp as yours. — Our class-room is neither high nor low. — My inkstand is small, but it is large enough for one pupil. — Is your inkstand as small as John's? — The floor of the room is as large as its ceiling. — My old pencil is short, my new one is long, and all our penholders are long. — Mary's ball is not so light, but it is not heavy. — Which is the lightest object on the table? — Which is the highest object in the class-room? — I write my exercises on thin paper. — You write the English words on thicker paper. — That pencil is long, this one is very short. — What shape is the blackboard? — Is the yellow ruler longer than the black one? — No, it is not longer, it is shorter. — Is the long pencil black? — Yes, it is. — What colour is the short pencil? — It is red. — Is the table of your room square, or long and narrow? — This room is larger than yours, but mine has only two windows. — What objects are there in the class-room? — All his money does not make him happier. — A cat in gloves doesn't catch mice.

EXERCITIUL 25.

Where are you? — I am in the small yellow room. — My room is bright and has four windows; yours has only one window and is dark. — Is his room larger than mine? — It is not larger, but it is brighter. — Yours is larger than ours. — What round objects do you see here? — This class-room is very large; what are its dimensions? — It is ten metres long, eight metres broad, and five metres high. — What is the length of the tables? — The one is square and is four yards long, the other is rectangular and is three yards long and only one yard broad. — What is the height of that wall? — This wall is four yards high. — How broad is this book? — How long is this table? How high is that wall? — Is the table long or short? — Is the ceiling high or low? — Is this book light or heavy, big or thin? This room is neither too high nor too low. — This class-room is not very large, but it is large enough for forty pupils. — My red pencil is longer than the black one. — The red ruler is the longest ruler. — The boards of the floor are long and narrow. — The rulers are not so long as the boards. — They are shorter and not so wide as the boards. — Is your brother's room larger than mine? — No, it is not larger. — How many rooms are there in your house? — There are three large and two small rooms. — Our house is not so large as yours. — You are not so rich as I (am), but you are happier. — Why are you so gay? — Because I am very content. — Which are the highest trees in your garden? — We have in our garden five very high fir-trees; they are the highest trees in our garden. — How many brothers have you younger than you? — This chair is too small for me. — Are you stronger than my brother? — No, I am not so tall as he (is); he is

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



the strongest boy in our school. — Is this paper whiter than the other? — No, it is not whiter than the other. — Is this object heavier or lighter than the other? — I think that one is heavier; this one is lighter.

EXERCITIUL 26.

Our house is larger than yours, but our garden is smaller than yours. — Your mother is in the garden with my brother. — Do you see her? — Yes, I see her. — Where are my sisters? — Your sisters are here in the garden with your mother and me. — A new watch is useless if it is not good. — Is not my new house very large and comfortable? — It is very large but not comfortable. — Have you also a garden in front of the house? — Yes, we have also a garden, but it is neither large nor beautiful. — Some animals are wiser than some men. — Gold and silver are precious metals. — Why is iron more useful than gold and silver? — Which things are made of iron? — Of iron are made knives, keys, chains, needles, pens, stoves and other things. — Is steel also useful? — Yes, it is very useful. — What is made of gold? — Some coins, rings, watches, chains and several other beautiful things are made of gold. — What do you think of him? — Charles is tall, John is taller, but Peter is the tallest of all. — Iron is dear, silver is dearer, but gold is the dearest of all metals. — My French book is thin, but my English book is still thinner; it is the thinnest of all my books. — This book is small, that is smaller and the other is the smallest of all. — Our neighbour's wife is still taller than your friend's sister.

EXERCITIUL 27.

Is Tom a good or a bad boy? — He is neither good nor bad. — Say the name of a bad boy! — How do you know if an egg is bad? — Is a needle a big thing or a little thing? — Are the bricks hard or soft? — The bricks and the stones are very hard, but the stones are harder than the bricks. — What is the name of your little brother? — How many women do you see in the garden and in front of the house? — I see only one woman in the garden, but there are three women in front of the house. — Are there many men in the garden? — Yes, there are. — You do not shut the door. — Why do you not shut it? — Is he rich? Yes, he is; but his brother is richer. — Write your name twice on his paper. Now write the name of your father. — What are walls made of? — Walls are made of stone and of bricks. — Is this house made of stone? — No, it is made of bricks. — This is a very fat man with a very small coat. — First shut one eye, then shut the other eye. — What is the first word of the first line? — What is the last word of the last line? — What is the third word in the third line of the third page of this book? — Draw a line on this paper and write your name above this line, then write your father's name above your name. — With what do you write a letter? — How many brothers have you at this school? — Tell me the name of a boy who is as tall as you are. — Is the pencil as heavy as the ruler? — No, the pencil is lighter than the ruler; the ruler is heavier than the pencil.

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



EXERCITIUL 28.

John always learns his lessons; he knows his lessons; he can say them without a mistake; his tasks are well written. John is a good boy and a diligent scholar. His books are in good order, his exercise-books are not full of blots; he is tidy. His face and his hands are always clean: John is clean. He never disturbs his neighbours, he listens to what the teacher says: he is an attentive scholar. John never arrives after the bell has rung, he never arrives too late, he never forgets his books at home. He is a good boy. — Tom never learns his lessons, he never knows them, his tasks are always full of mistakes: he is lazy. His exercise-books and books are always in a bad order: he is untidy. Tom is never clean; his clothes are always untidy, his exercise-books are full of blots: he is an untidy boy. When the teacher explains the lesson, he is never attentive, he disturbs all his neighbours, he don't listen to what the teacher says and he often punishes him. He always arrives late, after the bell has rung and very often forgets his books or his exercise-books at home.

EXERCITIUL 29.

John always learned his lessons: he knew his lessons; he could say them without a mistake; his tasks were well written. John was a good boy and a diligent scholar. His books were in good order, his exercise-books were not full of blots; he was tidy. His face and his hands were always clean: John was a clean boy. He never disturbed his neighbours, he listened to what the teacher said: he was an attentive scholar. John never arrived after the bell has rung, he never arrived too late, he never forgot his books at home. He was a good and diligent boy. — Tom never learned his lessons, he never knew them; his tasks were always full of mistakes: he was a lazy boy. His exercise-books and books were always in bad order; his clothes were never clean; his exercise-books were always full of blots: he was an untidy boy. When the teacher explained the lesson, he was never attentive, disturbed all his neighbours, did not listen to what the teacher said, and he often punished him. He always arrived late, after the bell has rung and very often forgot his books or exercise-books at home.

EXERCITIUL 30.

Your pupils are not all attentives. — The teacher rewarded him and his brother. — The most diligent and attentive pupils make the most progress in their studies. — Do you learn English? — Yes, sir, I do. — We were friends at school. — Was he not diligent? — Were we not at home? — Was he your pupil? — He was not my pupil, but I know who was his teacher. — What did you write on the blackboard? — Are you not able to read what you wrote? — Did I speak well? — Did I not speak well English? — The nicest clothes are not always the strongest. — The most diligent pupils are not always the most intelligent. —

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



CHEIA EXERCITIILOR

31—32

Can you give me the letter that you wrote yesterday? — Can he write with his left hand? — When the teacher entered the class-room, all the pupils stand up and greeted him. — The teacher told him that Tom were the laziest pupil in the class. — He was absent, for he was ill. — They were not in the school-room, because they arrived after the bell rung. — I was happier when I was in London. — When I am in England, I speak English. — When I was in the country, I was very happy. — What did you see there? — The teacher did not call him. — Did you answer that letter? — No, I did not answer.

EXERCITIUL 31.

Are not these your books? — Yes, they are mine. — Are these books interesting? — Yes, these books are very interesting. — These books are not mine; those on the table are mine. — Before the lesson I come into the room; after the lesson, I go out of the room. — He (*sau* she) likes this room because it is bright. — Your friend is very interesting. I like to talk with him. — What games do you usually play in your school in winter? — We usually play football in winter. — This pencil is red; that pencil is blue. — These pencils are not blue; those pencils are blue. — All those pencils are blue. — You are not so tall as I am, but you are stronger. — Have you a sharp penknife? — Yes, I have one in my pocket. — Have you anything to do? — I have a letter to write. — Do you know those gentlemen? — Yes, I know them very well, I see them very often, but I don't know their names. — They have not received your letters. — I have written to them several times, but have received no answer. — We do not understand your letter. — My teacher says that English is not so difficult as French. — Do you like to look at books and pictures when you have time? — I don't like your new golden watch. — He has arrived before me and has remained there. — Why do you take my book and not your brother's? — Because he has not this book. — But I am sure that he has this book. You don't know what you are saying.

EXERCITIUL 32.

Look at the picture! This is the picture of a sitting-room. It is a large room. In this room is a family. It is the family of our friend John. The members of his family are: an old gentleman, his grandfather. We see him sitting in an armchair near a square table and reading the newspaper. In front of him, near the table, is sitting another gentleman: John's father. He is sitting in an armchair and smokes his pipe. On the left, on a sofa, we see two ladies. The elderly lady is John's grandmother. Near this lady sits John's mother. Do you see John? He is standing in the background near his sister who is playing on the piano. John's little brother is kneeling near the fireside, behind his father's armchair. He is playing there. Behind the grandfather's armchair we see a dog. On the right, in the background, near the door, we see a housemaid. We don't see the door and we don't know whether it is

— 21 —

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



<http://editura.mttlc.ro>
The University of Bucharest. 2015

open or shut. — Tom lives in London with his family, that is with his parents, two sisters and one brother. His father, Mr. Brown, is a doctor. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have four children: two daughters, Jane and Mary, and two sons, Tom and Peter. The father is the head of the family. The parents send their children to school. This boy's name is Paul. The girls Mary and Jane are Tom's sisters. Mr. Brown is the husband of Mrs. Brown.

EXERCITIUL 33.

Who's there? — Whose book is this? — It's mine. Whose armchair is this? — It is my father's; he likes to read in an armchair. — Whose son are you? — I'm Mr. Thomson's son. Whose mother do you see? — I see the mother of a friend of mine. Whose is the book which you have? — It is the book of the girl whom you see. — To whom did you write? — I wrote to the cousin of a friend of mine. — Who's at the door with your aunt? — I don't know the gentleman with whom my aunt is speaking; but I believe he's an Englishman. That gentleman is not an Englishman; he is a Frenchman. — With whom does Mary speak? — Who gives you English lessons? — An old lady, who speaks English very well. — There's the gentleman whose son you know. — Where is the lady whose daughter is so ill? — Who doesn't see me? — I don't see you. — To whom do you give the gold watch? — I give it to my son. — Whom does this gentleman know? — He knows the brother of my sister's friend. — The lady of whom you spoke is one of my aunt's friends. — I never saw the lady of whom you are speaking (*sau* the lady whom you are speaking of). — Whom have you seen there? — Whom do you love most? — From whom have you this news? — Whom do you call? — I call the boy whom you see. — A man who does not fear God, cannot be happy. — Is your aunt very old? — She is not so old as my uncle. — Has your uncle any children? — Yes, he has one son and three daughters. — My grandfather and grandmother are very old, but my father and mother are still young. — These boys are not idle. — He has two pretty children. — He who doesn't respect his father can hardly be a good man. — Do you often read in the evening? — I very often read in the evening. — To whom do you give this money? — Are the children diligent and attentive? — Not always; to-day they have been more diligent than usual. — A good father punishes his children, when they are idle and disobedient; but he rewards them, when they are diligent and obedient. || A cat has nine lives.

EXERCITIUL 34.

What does your son do? — What do you think of the matter? You don't know what you are saying. What did he ask you? — He asked me if I am Mr. Smith's son. What tree has always green leaves? What book did you read? With what do you write? What do you with

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



the pencil? What did you write with your red pencil? — I wrote two words on my exercise-book. On what did you write your name? — I wrote my name on the cover of my English book. How many words did you write with the blue pencil? — I wrote several words. Did you write French or English words? — No, I didn't write French words, I wrote only English words. Yesterday I wrote a letter to my aunt, and just now I have received one from her. The father and mother are the parents of the children (*sau* are the children's parents). Are those your brother's children? — Those are not my brother's children, they are my cousin's children. What is your opinion? — Which of these gardens is yours? Which of these ladies do you know? — I know the old lady. But does that lady know you? I don't know if she knows me, but she knows my parents and I know her very well. To which of your friends have you lent your new book? Which of the two is more clever, this man or that? Which of you did this? I don't know who did this. I don't like any of these books. Which of those ladies is your aunt? What are these covers made of? — Of cardboard. Which of your brothers speaks French? — Both my brothers speak very well French, but they don't speak English. Whom have you seen there? — I have seen there one of my cousins. Do you believe that Peter never learns his lessons? — I don't believe it. With whom do you think I was in the garden? — I don't know with whom you were there; I did not see you.

EXERCITIUL 35.

Do you know who is this gentleman? — Yes, I know who is this gentleman: he is the brother of a friend of mine. — Do you know who is with him? — I don't know who is with him. — The gentleman who is with him is my old teacher's nephew. — Whom do you seek? — I seek my son. — Where is he? — I don't know where he is. — Is he not in his cousin's room? — He is not there. — Do you want us? — We don't want you, but the others. — Is your brother working now? — No, he doesn't work now. — If your father has a brother or a sister, you call them your uncle or your aunt, and they call you their nephew. — Your grandfathers are the parents of your parents. — I call cousin the son of my uncle or of my aunt (*sau* my uncle's or my aunt's son). — If you have a married sister, her husband is your brother-in-law; if you have a married brother, his wife is called your sister-in-law. — My name is John. My surname is Brown. My father is the head of the family. My grandparents, that is the parents of my father and mother are still alive. — I have besides three children. — My mother is not the daughter of my grandparents, but their daughter-in-law. — Is your sister alone in her room? — No, she is not alone, but with her friend. — Who is sitting there on the sofa? — There on the sofa sits my grandmother. — But who is sitting near her? — My aunt, my father's sister, sits near her.

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



EXERCITIUL 36.

A little child, boy or girl, is a baby. Little children are babies. How pretty is your baby! This boy's name is John; his father's name is Mr. Smith. You're four years younger than I am. How long have you studied English? — We have studied it about six months; and the longer we study it, the more we like it. Is your uncle old or young? — He is neither young nor old. Do you see that old man? — I think it is your friend's grandfather. No, Sir, it is his father; he is seventy-two years old. My eldest son is younger than all your children. She is hardly eighteen, but her friend is much older. How old is your cousin? — He is nearly twenty years old. Are you older than your brother? — No, I am much younger, I am the youngest of all my brothers. How old are you? — I was twenty-nine last week. — You look younger. How young you are! How old do you think I am? — Thirty-seven. — A few years older. — Are you married? — Certainly, I have a little boy of one year and half. How many rooms are there in your house? — There are six large rooms and three bed-rooms. He isn't so stupid as he looks. Who has broken the glass? — I don't know. What are you writing there? — I'm writing an English letter to a cousin of mine. Does she sing well? — Doesn't she sing well? — Weren't they speaking about me? — We've invited his aunt, but we have not invited his father. Have you received any letters to-day? — I receive letters every day. He often receives letters from his parents. It is I who say so. Are you speaking of me? — I'm not speaking of you, I am speaking of him. Were you speaking of that affair? — We were not speaking with him of that affair.

EXERCITIUL 37.

Do you know the name of the boy who is in the garden? — Yes, I know it: it is William Smith, the brother of Smith of our form. — Take the pencil and give it to your neighbour. — What do you do? — I take the pencil and give it to Bill, who is my neighbour. — Go to Peter and give him his penknife. — Come back to me! — Go back to the door and open it! — Go to the window and shut it! — Shut and open your eyes three times! — Send this letter to our friend Tom! — Are there any girls in your school? — There is only one, her name is Mary Thomson. — Is Mary a boy's name or a girl's name? — Is Tom a girl's name? — No, it is a boy's name. — How many girls do you see in the garden? — I see none. — What do you do with the pencil? — I write on my exercise-book with it. — Tell me the name of a boy in your form. — Ask me the name of a girl in our school. — Where is the door of this room? — Why do you not shut the door and the windows? — This is my father. — This is my father's house. — How many hundred are there in a thousand? — How many hundred are there in two thousand? — Draw a line on this sheet of paper. — Write your name above the line. — Whose book is this? — It is mine. — Is it not your brother's? — It is neither my brother's nor my sister's, it is mine. At what did you look? — I looked at the pictures. — What did I tell

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



you yesterday? — Is your uncle your father's or your mother's brother? — How old was your uncle when he married? — Where did you find the explanations of these words? — How many sons had that lady? To whom did he give the books? — Did you understand what my mother said? I like the boy who is sitting in the armchair. — Did you read the book which I gave you? What is the name of the gentleman whom we have invited? — I know the scholar of whom you spoke. — Take the penholder with which I generally write. — The gentleman that my father is speaking with is our neighbour. — I don't remember the name of the lady whose address you gave me yesterday. — My father wrote to you yesterday; did you receive his letter? — We are never too old to learn. || At what age did you learn to speak English? — I learnt to speak English at the age of ten years. — Peter is still very young: he is only eleven. His sister, Mary, is still younger than he, but his brother Charles is much elder than his brothers and sisters. — Paul is the youngest of all: he is only three. He doesn't go yet to school, but remains at home. — Helen isn't so old as her friend. — How old is Charles' mother? — She is forty-four. — You are four years older than I am.

EXERCITIUL 38.

Whose bookcase is this, and to whom do the books in it belong? — The bookcase belongs to my father, but the books are mine and my brother's. — To whom does the picture over the desk belong? — It belongs to me; I like pictures. — Who lives in this house? — I do not know who lives in it at present. — Is the horse which you bought as dear as that which your uncle bought? — One is as dear as the other. — Did you buy any presents for the children? — I will buy the presents to-morrow; I have no time to-day. — The merry man very often laughs. Where is your brother's friend at present? — He is with his uncle in Paris. — Where does he live? — I don't know where he lives. — Has she enough money? — She has more money than I (am). What does she think of that? — She doesn't say what she thinks. — Can I speak to your father? — You cannot speak to my father now, he is at dinner. — Will your aunt invite you to dinner? — She has already invited me. I don't think that they are at home. — She writes to him every day. Why does she write so often to him? — Because she loves him very much. — A word is enough to the wise. — It is not enough to run, you must start in time. Is your mother's mother living? — Once is not always. — Show me your right hand. — He says one thing and thinks another. — The horse thinks one thing and he that rides him another. — In what will you wash your hands? — How old will you be in 1942? — I shall be sixty-nine years old. — Will Tom be at school to-morrow? — No, he will not (*sau* he won't) be at school to-morrow. — I will help you if I can. — I am sure you will be able to find out the truth without my help.

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



EXERCITIUL 39.

She lost her children one by one. I shall be in Paris to-morrow, and in London next week. I often tell him so. I only saw her, but did not speak to her. I think I shall see you again next summer. The child has written this letter very well. He will tell you all he knows. We have made a mistake. Tell him to come himself, and I shall give it him. Show him the pretty watch you have received. „I shall tell (it to) my father!” cried the child. „You have not learnt your lessons”, replied the teacher. „and I will punish you”. Here are your books, and there is your dictionary. Did his brother speak to you or to your friend? — He did not speak to me, he only gave me the letter which he has received from his father. She did not know what to say. To-morrow evening we shall go to the concert. I never laughed so much in my life. I have been (*sau* I was) at your house this morning, but you were not there. How long have you lived in London? — How long did you study English? — With that hat you look like an Englishman. To whom shall I give these books? — From whom have you had this news? The house I live in is too small for our family. The girl I spoke to is a friend of my sister and she is coming to spend the summer with us. Do you speak English? — I don't speak English, but I can understand it if you don't speak too fast. Why did not your brother come with you? I bought a motorcar; did you see it? — Yes, I saw it yesterday; it is very beautiful. Who gave you that beautiful ring? — It was given to me by a friend of mine. It is the most charming book I have read. Think of something which is in this room. — I have thought of a thing. — Did you think of a big thing or a little thing? — I thought of a very little thing. — Did you think of a thing which is on the table? — No, I did not think of a thing which is on the table. — What day of the week will it be to-morrow? — Where do you live? For how many years do people usually live? — Has a horse a longer or shorter life than a man? — Do you think we will be alive in the year 2000?

EXERCITIUL 40.

He told me that his teacher was a very learned man. — Which is the dearest but not the most useful metal? — Have you already heard that my father has sold his white horse? — I heard it, but I would not believe it. — Why has he sold it? — It was too old. — Boys are always fond of toys, and girls of dolls. — Will you be kind enough to lend me ten shillings? — I am sorry I cannot; I have no money at all. — Your cousin is a dear fellow, and I love him as I do my brother. — He won't sell him his house. — I must go home, for it is very late. — This is the book that I want. — Don't you hear what I say? Come here, and you'll hear me better. — Have you done your English exercise? — No, I have not done it; I had quite forgotten it. — I must have more money. — I haven't heard them singing. — I am sorry that I have been absent. — I should like to see the Queen. — Why doesn't he learn English? — There is no ink in my inkstand; do give me some, please. — Nobody

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



has seen him there. — What have you done with my penknife? I gave it to him. — Why haven't you sent him (sau didn't you send him) his books? — I sent them to her. — I cannot buy this book, for I have no money. — Put your hand on my head. — What did I tell you to do? — You told me to put my hand on your head. — Do what I told you to do. — I have done what you told me to do. — What did you tell me about the colour of John's hair? — I told you that it was neither black nor fair; it is red. — Where are the toys I sent you for your son? — I gave them to him, but he won't show them. — My servant is never here, when I want him. — I want to go home! — I lent my money to my friend; I lost my money and my friend.

EXERCITIUL 41.

For whom do we send when we aren't well? — When we are ill, we send for the doctor. Which of these books do you want to show her? They're all interesting. — I want to show her the French books; tell her to look at them. — He talks much, but does little. — You never know what he wants. — I shall bring you a present from London. — He is well kept whom God keeps. — Tell me the name of a boy who can run better than you. — To speak is well, but to keep silence is better. — Bring John's book to me. — What did you do? Did you bring John's book? — Yes, I brought it to you. — You didn't bring it to me, you brought it to my brother. — They die as they live. — An old proverb says: when you are at Rome, you must do how Rome does. — A commenced work is half done. — If you do well, it will be done well to you. — It is better not to begin, than never make an end. — The longest day must have an end. — If you don't listen, you never will learn. — Always do your duty, and let others think and talk what they please. — Shouldn't we have more pleasure? — I should be very happy. — It is better to remain at home. — I shouldn't leave my country. — I shouldn't give him the books. — Shouldn't you invite these ladies? — My parents are good, they give me everything I want. — It is better being a good boy than a lazy boy. — Did you send for me? — No, I did not send for you, I sent for him. — I have brought you a bit of paper. — What do men when their life is ended? — They die. — He keeps his money in the drawer. — How old were you when you learnt to read? — A good boy must have clean hands and wash his face. — You must not eat too much. — Show me some paper which is not quite white. — In what did you wash your hands? — We cannot love those who hate us.

EXERCITIUL 42.

I had a beautiful lamp, but the servant dropped it and it broke to pieces. — One of the window-panes in my bed-room is broken. — I never felt better in all my life. — Let us thank God. — He can do that without me. — Give this pen to your aunt; she wishes to write a letter

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



to her son. — The streets of this town are very straight; but I should like them much better, if they were wider. — This town would be much prettier, if its streets were not so narrow. — It is too small this town; I should not like to live in it. — This street is twice as long as the other. — Most people would be much happier, if they were better. — Always do your duty, and let others think and talk what they please. — There was a bird in your garden that sang every morning and evening; do you know what bird it was? — There will be many cherries this year. — It is better to remain at home. — Let us be just! — You must have less money. — Don't speak so loud! — Let us sing louder! — Study your lessons. — Don't talk when the teacher is speaking, because you will not listen what he says. — Don't borrow too much money! Let us buy some cherries! — Knock at the door! Wash your hands! — Don't forget anything! — She came in first, and her aunt last. — He'll never be happy. — He's more learned than one would think. — I had a house; I've sold it. — I sat near her, but she did not see me.

EXERCITIUL 43.

Why were you not with me last week? — Don't take this pencil, it isn't for you; the penholder is yours and the pencil is for her. — Don't go away without seeing her brother, and don't forget to tell him that I want to see him. — For whom do you want to buy these books? — I want to buy some for my cousin, and others for my niece. — He spends all his time drinking with his companions. — The servant rode behind his master. — Don't look at me! — This is the book I like best. — Were there any of your friends in the Opera last night? — Yes, there were some of your friends there. — No, there were none of your friends there. — The horse I rode yesterday has been sold to-day. — Who drinks will drink again. — The whole family was sitting under a large tree before the house. — The child ran between his two sisters. — Why did you not speak English with her sister's friends? — You are taller than I by a whole head. — His wife is older than he at least ten years. — He took her child by the hand and went with him into the garden. — Judge men by their works, and not by their words. — I want to buy a house for a friend of mine. — I took this gentleman for your brother. — I had been absent from home these four years. — She always dresses in black. — If you don't make haste, you will not be in time. — Be not too sure of that. — William is very fond of horses and dogs. — I received no answer to my letter. — The whole town was under water. — This is all I can do for you. — I should like to go home. — This is your eldest son; now I should like to see the others. — He can't work, because he is ill. — The days (which) I spent in your house were the happiest (*sau* the most happy) of my life. — Where did your brother learn English? — Nobody knew where the children were. — After dinner I wrote two letters. — Which of these two boys broke the bottle? — Why don't you drink water?

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



EXERCITIUL 44.

Hours are short, but minutes are still shorter. — Where should I find a friend like you? — You may play in the garden when you have finished your exercise. — A bird can fly, for it has wings. — I have found a penknife in the garden; who has lost one? — I lost it this morning, when we were playing at foot-ball. — My sister could not speak when she was two years old. — We could not work any more. — When can I find you at home? — You will always find me in the evening. — Can anybody lend me an English dictionary. — You may take mine, it is on my desk. — You cannot be in two places at once. — He may do what he pleases (*sau* he likes). — She would have been invited by the friend of hers if she had been in town. — Could he come and see me to-morrow? — Shall I find your brother at home? — I do not see anybody. — How many languages do you speak? — Could she lend me these books? — She could, if she would. — Wise men may often learn from fools. — The wisest of men may err. — He writes without stopping. — He studied the French and the English language (*sau* the French and English languages) without a master. — Man does what he can, God what he will. — Who sent me these books? — I don't know, I was not at home when they brought them. — The exercise was so difficult, that only a few boys were able to do it. — Shall you be able to copy this page? — I fear I shall not be able to do it. — I should be happy if I could speak English like you. — You may say what you like, I cannot believe it. — We cannot always do what we wish. — Do you know the gentleman to whom your father is speaking at this moment? Who does not know him! — Here's an old woman who would speak with you. — Here are a young lady and gentleman who want to see you.

EXERCITIUL 45.

He repeated to me word for word all that you had told him. — He spoke so low that nobody understood what he said. — His sister writes the best. — I have written four letters, neither more nor less. — You write worse than your sister. — I cannot hear you: speak a little louder. — That's the best thing you can do. — She goes there sometimes, but not often. — I had never seen you before. — Don't all speak at once. — How many books have you bought to-day? — How much money has he spent? — I wrote that in a hurry: that's why there are so many mistakes. — You won't find better hats anywhere. — Learn these two pages by heart, or learn one page at least. — You've learnt twelve lines at most. — He earns about six shillings a day. — He can neither read nor write. — I never saw him in my life. — He was ten years old, when he lost his mother. — Don't disturb me, while I'm writing. — She'll be happy, as long as she does her duty. — Let us stay here till he comes. — As soon as he was ready, he came to see me. — Will you stay here till I can go out with you? — I'm very sorry that you've done that. — I shall speak to him about that matter.

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



EXERCITIUL 46.

Can you come at four o'clock this afternoon? — I hope I can. — It is not late, it is still early; it is not yet nine o'clock. — It is just ten minutes to nine. — I must go out at a quarter past eleven. — When did you come home last night? — I think it was twenty minutes to twelve. It was later than I expected. It was half past twelve when I went to bed. — Shall I find your brother at home at four o'clock this afternoon? — What o'clock does it strike? It strikes the quarter. — Does the clock strike the quarters? — How much is the quarter of sixty? — The quarter of sixty is fifteen. — Haven't you found your books yet? — Don't light the fire yet. — You must give him something. — Had you expected an answer? — I haven't yet read yesterday's letters. — Where are to-day's news-papers? — The servant went away without waiting for an answer. — I haven't seen our cousin since last year. — She may me wait an hour and a half. — Nothing's easier than that. — May I go out? — No, you must wait a moment. — At what time do you generally breakfast? — At ten o'clock in winter. — And in summer? — At nine o'clock. — You breakfast much later than I; I breakfast at seven o'clock in summer, and at eight (o'clock) in winter. — I think that is very early. — Do you see any one? — Is there any one named Bill in this room? — I expect my father either this evening or to-morrow morning. — He always comes home at four o'clock. — Is your brother at home? — He has been at home till a quarter past seven. — At what o'clock does your sister usually come home? — She generally comes home at a quarter or twenty minutes past twelve. — My servant generally calls me at half past seven. — It is an age since I saw you.

EXERCITIUL 47.

I have an English lesson every afternoon from two till three o'clock. — Does your sister know what time it is? Don't they know that it's already half past ten? — At what time do you want your breakfast to-morrow morning? — You may play in the garden for half an hour, but then you must come in to learn your lessons. — Tell Mary to go to the market; we want several things. — Here I am Madam, shall I go at once? — Has anyone here seen my news-paper? — I should like to go home, and I hope that our dinner will be ready. — The long hand goes from one figure to another in five minutes, and once round the clock in one hour. — From twelve o'clock at night till twelve o'clock the next night there are twenty-four hours. — How many seconds are there in a minute and how many minutes in an hour? — Shakespeare has written thirty-seven plays, and he was fifty-two years old when he died. — Have you time to wait for her? — Wait for me if you have time. — Have you always so many exercises to do? — I have a watch which strikes the hours, and even the quarters. — The sleep before midnight is the best. — My watch has stopped. — You must make haste;

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



school begins at half past seven to-day. — He began his work punctually every morning at nine o'clock. — He left the house at half past eight o'clock. — Will you come and spend the day with me next Sunday? — A friend is never known till one has need of him.

EXERCITIUL 48.

The more I drink, the better I feel. — As soon as he had entered the room, I asked him his name. — It's almost an hour since he left the home. — If I had much money, I should be a rich. — I left the key on the table. — What is the date to-day (*sau* What is to-day's date)? — What date will it be to-morrow? — I don't leave home before nine o'clock. — When he passed by, I took off my hat. — I put by only a small sum every month. — Where are the needles you bought for my sister? — I think he'll be able to do that; it's not very difficult. — Your father was sitting before his house, when I saw him. — I shall drink after you. — How much money had you in your pocket? — She is always at the window. — How can you shut the door in your friend's face? — Send me back the books which I lent you! — Why has he gone away? — He is a friend of mine, receive him well. — As I opened my eyes, I remembered everything that had happened. — Ask her if she will come. — I should gone into the concert if I could. — I know only one doctor who can save you. — These two brothers could not live without each other. — You must know your lesson better. — Can you dance? — Yes, I can dance, but I shall not be able to dance this evening. — One cannot fly without wings.

EXERCITIUL 49.

A year has twelve months, and a week has seven days. — On Sunday we go to church, and on week-days we go to school. — How many churches are there in this town? — There are five; and soon you will see the principal one. — Do you know the way to the principal church? — Oh, yes. I know every corner in this town. — Let us go to that church! — A year has twelve months, a month has thirty or thirty-one days, a day has twenty-four hours, and an hour has sixty minutes. — The happy month of May is returned. — February is the second month of the year, March is the third, and April is the fourth. — A day is the 7th part of a week, and the 365th part of a year. — I received a letter from my cousin the day before yesterday. — Have you read the book which your parents gave you on your birthday? — I have read part of it, but I have not yet finished it. — I cannot read much every day, because I have too much to do. — I read in the news-paper, that the king was very ill; have you heard if it is true? — Yes, Mr. X. told me of it, but I have heard that he is better again. — Where are your sons? — They're at church. — At what time did you come to school to-day? — I came to school at eight o'clock. — Do you usually come to school on Sunday? — Will you come to school to-morrow? — Do come in and sit down if you have time; it's only half past four. — Whom do you call? —

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



I call neither one nor the other. — Let us sit down under this tree, and tell stories to each other. — It is not true that I have laughed. — I am glad that the news is true. — My brother would have lost his way, if you hadn't been with him. — Do you go to church this morning? — No, I go into the country. — I shall see you again Monday. — Eaten bread is soon forgotten.

EXERCITIUL 50.

If I can't come to see you on Friday, I'll write to you Thursday. — I shall have the pleasure of seeing you next week on Monday or Tuesday. — The French language isn't so easy as most people imagine. — He says one thing and thinks another. — Goethe was born at 12 o'clock midday, on August 28th, 1749, and died at half past one in the afternoon, on March 22nd, 1832. How old was he? — The day is divided into: morning, afternoon, evening and night. — Midnight is twelve o'clock in the night. — Midday is twelve o'clock in day-time. — The time before noon is called morning; the time after noon is called afternoon. — How many days are there in the week? — What are the names of the seven days? — What day of the week is to-day? — Which is the longest day in the year? — The 22nd of June. — When is your birthday? — On the 9th of November. — When do you say „Good morning” in English? We are now in the month of February, last month was January, next month will be March. — We shall be at home this evening, for we shall have some friends at dinner. — If you are now in a hurry, I shall come again to-morrow. — When will you begin your English lessons? — I will love him as long as I live. — It is better to tell the servant to light the lamp. — He was not with me, but with her, which is not the same thing. — The churches of London are not very beautiful. — The leaves of these trees are already yellow, and yet it is still summer. — You and your wife will always be welcome in our house. — Will he be able to read this English newspaper? — It is better not to borrow money of him.

EXERCITIUL 51.

I would help him if I could. — Should I have arrived in time if I had started at a quarter to ten? — Would your sister have come if I had asked her? — Will he go there to-morrow? — Would it not be better to stop here till he comes back? — I shall come as soon as I have finished, but not before. — Will you lend me an English dictionary till the day after to-morrow? — I am sorry, but it is impossible, for I have only one and I want it. — He would have been a good and clever young man if he had had a good example at home. — Will you, please, tell me what time it is? — It is 25 minutes to twelve, and we dine at one o'clock. — Ask him what he wants. — Do not let Charles come and trouble me while I am writing. — Let us see what you have done. —

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



Come and dine with us the day after to-morrow. — Tell him to come to me to-morrow ; I will do what I can for him. — He has never a penny in his pocket. — I shall return next week at the latest, but I am not sure yet. — Do not speak so fast, please, I cannot understand. — Do not let the children go out this morning. — Go and see who is knocking at the door. — Did you receive the letter I sent you the day before yesterday ? — I shall be back in a minute. — Look at this girl, is she not pretty ? — He couldn't come the other day. — You never can tell what may happen. — Without working it is not possible to learn any language. — Who is knocking at the door ? — If any one knocks at the door, we usually call out: „Come in". — They loved one another.

EXERCITIUL 52.

We must have a light, it is dark. — I have been very diligent to-day. — We must go to bed, it is late. — I am very tired, and will go to bed at ten o'clock. — Our uncle will arrive on the fifteenth of next month. — The sky is above the earth. — In the sky there are the stars, the sun and the moon. — The sun is the great light of the day, and the moon and stars shine at night. — What have you done for her ? — May I now go into the garden ? — Yes, you can, if you know your lesson. — At what time do you go to bed ? — I still remember with great pleasure the days that we passed together. — Every one gives a push to the man who is falling. — That's my bussines. — Now we must part, but I hope we shall soon see each other again. — I will tell you all (*sau* everything) to-morrow, I am too tired this evening. — You would have been rewarded and praised, if you had been more diligent. — My uncle wishes me to spend the holidays with him in the country, but my parents want me to come home. — You are expected this evening. — You will live in the country with your cousins. — Wait till I come back. — Let us wait till he comes down. — Have you changed your money ? — Don't be afraid ; he'll defend you well. — We've been well received. — You've been paid. — Do you think we're well paid ? — I have been invited to dinner. — He is afraid you will not be invited. — Why hasn't the fire been lighted ? — That's been sung a thousand times. — I shall spend the summer in the country. — I don't trust him. — Do you want to meet my cousin ? In my opinion, he has done his duty. — A friend is known in time of need.

EXERCITIUL 53.

Do you rise early ? — No, I rise very late. — Of whom do you buy your bread ? — We buy it of the baker that lives there at the corner. — Does he sell good bread ? — He sells very good bread. — At what time do you like to go to bed ? — His sister wants to see me this afternoon, I expect to meet her at a quarter past four. — A thin person is never beautiful. — I still remember with the greatest pleasure the days that we passed together. — He came to meet me yesterday week. — Wine has drowned more men than the sea. — What is the time ? — It is just a quarter to ten. — It is too early to go to bed. — Look, the moon

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



is just rising. — When did we have a new moon? — I do not know exactly; we shall have nearly full moon. — The light of the moon has in it something so soft and beautiful! — But we must not stay out so late. — Well, let us go in, then. — Has Mr. Brown come home? — Not yet, but I don't think he will be long now. — But you must be fatigued, won't you rest a little in this armchair? — No, I thank you, I will go to bed at once. — I like to go to bed in good time. — I wish you a good night (*sau* night's rest). — Good night to you, Sir. — We have played in the garden the whole afternoon. — My family was just dining when I arrived. — What have you been doing in the evening?

EXERCITIUL 54.

I met a gentleman whose name I forget (*sau* I have forgotten). — He is an old friend of mine, I have known him since a boy. — I shall go out as soon as I have written the whole page. — Did you not hear him speak? — As the woman was speaking to her husband, the child ran out of the house. — If I have time to-morrow, I will pay you a visit. — It is not so late as I thought. — We live in summer in the country or at the sea. — We were just at dinner when the letter was brought. — It is eight o'clock by my watch, we must make haste. — What day was the day before yesterday? — What day will the day after to-morrow be? — What is the fourth day of the week? — In what month are we now? What time is it when the minute-hand points to II and the hour hand to V? — Is it early or late now? — The earth is round, like a ball. — My watch is stopped. — I hope to see you again in a day or two. — We have waited (*sau* we have been waiting) for you half an hour. — My friend had seen half the world. — The winter of nineteen (*se poate omite* hundred and) twenty-eight and twenty nine was very cold. — The July of last year was very warm. — In Roumania, winter begins sometimes in October, and ends in March. — When did you go to bed yesterday? — Bring me another glass of water. — It is the same room that your friend (*has*) had. — She has had eight children, five of whom (*sau* of whom five) have died. — Please give me some wine. — You have given (*sau* you gave) me a very interesting book; when shall (*sau* will) you send me the others?

EXERCITIUL 55.

You are as beautiful as a rose. — You are not so beautiful as a flower. — He is not so good as he was before. — My mother is not so old as my father. I write less than you. — Italy is one of the most beautiful countries in Europe. — I have no better pen than that. — You are almost as rich as your brother. — Come nearer. — We have less money than you. — Next year we will be richer. — Give me less wine, please. — This water is bad, but that wine is worse. — This is our best room. — It is farther from Paris to Milan than from Paris to London. — My brother has more books than you. — I am nearer the door than you. — I eat little, but you eat less. — We played at cards the whole evening. —

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



CHEIA EXERCITIILOR

55-57

Just before the sun was setting, a black cloud covered the sky. — The sun rises in the morning, and sets in the evening. — This expression is not often used. — He who is afraid of leaves must not come into a wood.

EXERCITIUL 56.

Christmas is a day of joy for all children. — To-morrow is Christmas. — The little minds of the children are very busy thinking of the presents they hope to find in their stockings on Christmas morning. — What do the English send to their friends at Christmas? — They send a Christmas card with the words: „A merry Christmas and a happy New Year“. — I thank you very much for your Christmas-card. — When I was in London, I would sometimes go and play at billiards on Saturday nights with some friends of mine. Just at the first stroke of midnight, the landlord would enter the room and say: „Gentlemen, it is Sunday“. And we had to stop immediately. — I shall be in Paris to-morrow, and in London in a fortnight. — Has the baker sent the bread? — Yes, he has sent it just this minute. — Give him an inch and he will take a yard. — All Christians are brethren. — There are some poor men, women and children in the street. — What are those men, women and children doing there? — What did you pay for those geese? — Eleven shillings the pair. — You must clean your teeth every morning. — They always clean their teeth with water only. — My ruler is two feet and three inches long. — Have you ever seen white mice? — Do you like to play at dice? — Not at all: it is the most tedious of all games. — Be ready immediately after dinner; we shall go to see him. — When the cat is away, the mice will play. — Let him fill the glasses! — Easter is celebrated in remembrance of the resurrection of Jesus-Christ. — My uncle will come to see us on New-Year's day. — How many guests do you expect to-day? — I expect two gentlemen and three ladies. — When was Shakespeare born? — He was born on the 16th of April 1564 (fifteen hundred and sixty-four). — The Christian religion tells us that all man are brethren. — She told us he was a lawyer. — It is difficult to tell his age. — That I cannot tell. — Tell me what sort of a man he was.

EXERCITIUL 57.

At what o'clock do you breakfast? — I breakfast immediately after I have risen. — When shall you go out? — We will go out immediately after dinner. — English pennies are made of copper. — Give him a piece of bread. — What do the children sing? — He gave him a letter of eight pages. — I am not of your opinion. — Be not so sure of that. — Show me what you can do? — Queen Victoria was born on the twenty-fourth of May eighteen (hundred and) nineteen. — He has drunk half a bottle of wine. — We used to pay him a visit every month. — Take off your hat. — Wait till to-morrow, and I will say you all what you want to know. — Go and see if the servant has laid the table. — He does nothing without me. — He cannot live without her. — If she goes

— 35 —

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



<http://editura.mttlc.ro>
The University of Bucharest. 2015

out alone, what will people say of her? — Make haste, there is no time to lose. — What a lazy man you are! — I forgot to wind my watch. — He could not wait for you any longer. — To-day I expect a letter from my daughter. — Could you understand them? — I understood them very well, but I could not answer them in English; I answered them in French. — If you will take the trouble to read this letter, you will see that I am right. — He killed seven oxen this morning. — What o'clock does it strike? — It strikes the quarter. — Can you understand what this Englishman says? — Yes, I can. — When my mother fell ill, I immediately sent for the doctor. — Lend me five shillings. — I am sorry, I cannot. — Shall I see you to-morrow? — I don't know. — Why are you in such a hurry? — Because I've still a great many things to do.

EXERCITIUL 58.

The days are long in summer and short in winter. — The days are longer in summer than in winter. — Are the days as long in winter as they are in summer? — No, the days are not so long in winter as they are in summer. — The longest day of the year is in June, and the shortest day is in December. — In the morning we are always diligent; we learn our lessons, or write our exercises; but in the afternoon and in the evening we often play in the garden, or take a walk in the field. — Let us take a walk through the town to see everything remarkable. — Can your little brother walk yet? — Yes, he now runs very nicely; but he could not walk when he was two years old. He began very late. — Don't eat too much fruit! — He hasn't spent less than eighteen shillings. — I am very thirsty; I must have a glass of water. — That glass of water has quite refreshed me. — Summer begins on the 24th of June. — I shall stay at home till seven o'clock. — Last week it was very sultry, then a thunderstorm came over, and it was raining for three hours. — Will you wait until I come back? — I am sorry, I have no time. — He has been hungry and thirsty. — In Spring, Nature awakes, the grass becomes green, the birds begin to sing, the bees hum, and the butterflies dance in the air. The swallows build their nests near the roofs of the houses, and other birds build their nests in the top of the trees. — I haven't seen your friend since last spring. — Most of these fields belong to my father. — It is good to have friends everywhere. || Give me about five. || He's a man who thinks he knows all about everything. — Tell me all about him. || Had you not pity on him?

EXERCITIUL 59.

My mother and sisters are always afraid, when there is a thunderstorm. — The month of January is generally the coldest in the whole year, and the month of July is the warmest. — If you learn your lessons well, you shall take a walk with me. — I am so very fond of walking in the green fields. — Is your sister warm or cold? — She is neither warm nor cold. — Are you hungry or thirsty? — I am neither hungry nor thirsty. — I gave them each a shilling. — As soon as I wake up in



CHEIA EXERCITIILOR

59—61

the morning, I ring for the maid, and she brings me hot water. — He cannot be back before a quarter to eight. — Does your father like to go for a walk before breakfast? — Ring for hot water if you want it. At what time do you wake (up) in the morning? — I wake (up) at about half past seven or a quarter to eight. — Do you like to go for a walk after dinner? — Let us go for a walk, it isn't cold. — I know that it isn't cold, but it's late and I haven't time. — He follows me about everywhere. — Poverty and sorrow often go hand in hand. — What kind of flowers do you like best? — In what season have we apples and cherries? — Tell me the names of the four seasons. — I generally rise early in summer. — This book costs two (shillings) and six pence. — Twelve pence make a shilling. — There was not much snow here last winter. — Every boy in the class must go and wash his hands. — My friend comes to see me every second day. — Did you write this morning? — No, I did not write this morning, I had too much business. — Are you afraid of the lightning? — Every man's friend is no man's friend.

EXERCITIUL 60.

The day is divided into two parts: morning and evening; the first hours after noon are called afternoon. — The middle of the night is called midnight. — The twelfth part of a year is called a month. — Sunday is the day of rest. — Seven months have thirty-one days, four months have thirty days, and one of them, February, has only twenty-eight, or twenty-nine every fourth year. — On what day is Christmas? — On the 25th of December. — My best wishes for a merry Christmas, and a happy New Year! — He is not able to do anything. — I looked around, but I couldn't find him. — They lived happily together. — We generally do it in half an hour. — He walks faster than I do. — Have you learnt the thirty-fourth lesson? — Not yet. — I have never paid a visit to those strangers. — The children played in the garden from morning to night. — Didn't you know that he will not come here? — Did you know that he has not been here since the 1st of November? — Where were you yesterday? — We waited for you, but did not see you. — I have told you many times that the English language is not very difficult. — To-day is the first of the month, the only day, I think, when he has any money. — We didn't learn French till now. — The next time I hope you will be in time. — Do you want anything? — Thank you, I don't want anything. — The higher the tree the harder the fall. — Poverty is the reward of idleness. — They must hunger in frost that will not work in heat. — Good to begin well, better to end well. — Sugar dissolves much more quickly in hot than in cold water. — Can it be possible, that the stars which appear so near to our eyes are millions of miles away from us?

EXERCITIUL 61.

From June to August is summer. — June, July and August are summer months. — The sky is blue and the sun is very bright. — From March to May is spring. — In autumn the weather is cooler. — The

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



fruit is ripe. — The days become shorter and the nights longer. — In January, the sun comes up at eight o'clock and goes down at four o'clock. — From December to February is winter. — December, January and February are winter months. — In autumn, many birds go to warmer countries, but they return in spring to our country. — Autumn is the season of harvest. — Winter is the last of the four seasons. — Much snow has fallen, and the water is frozen. — Gentlemen, ladies, and children skate (*sau* are skating) on the ice. — We have a very wet summer this year; it rains almost every day. — Yesterday it rained all day. — I hope it will not rain so much next month, as it has this month. — I have a new pair of skates; I wish to skate to-morrow. — It has frozen a little, but now it begins to thaw. — I gave you the book, but it seems you have forgotten that. — We've had a very fine autumn this year. — That river is twenty feet deep. — They are very hungry and thirsty. I give a flower to every pretty girl. — There are flowers in the garden, but there are none in the room. — It is still daylight now at eight in the evening. — Our cat has just caught a mouse. — There are a great many mice in our house, especially in the cellar. — Does your cat catch mice? — No, it does not catch mice; it is too lazy. — Their cat caught two mice last night.

EXERCITIUL 62.

He is an Englishman, but he speaks French like a Frenchman. — Who wants to go out and gather some flowers for me? — My sister and I want to go out; it's warm and we have time. — Papa called you just now; run and see what he wants. — The frost has destroyed all the blossoms of the fruit-trees. — This year we shall have no nuts. — Which of your sisters wants to go for a walk with me? — They both want to go out with you, but Mary hasn't time. — Many sailors lost their lives in the last storm, and left their wives and children in great poverty. — Do you think it will hail? — It has not hailed for a long time. — When we intended to go out, it began to thunder and lighten. — Some people are afraid, when it thunders and lightens. — It would rain if it were not so cold. — It was very dark during the thunderstorm. — You must offer a higher price if you intend to have that. — He paid me double the price (*sau* the double price) I asked. — My horse runs the double distance in the same time. — It was very kind of you to send me the beautiful book. — It was very late when I came home last night. — It was a beautiful summer last summer. — It was too late to go to the theatre. — Last winter the snow was more than two feet deep. — In winter, the ground is often covered with snow, and boys throw snowballs at one another.

EXERCITIUL 63.

In summer the gardens are full of roses and other flowers. — The sun is much larger than the earth, though it seems to be much smaller. — From twelve o'clock at night till twelve o'clock the next day there are twenty-four hours. This is called a day. — We call the time before

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



CHEIA EXERCITIILOR

63—64

twelve, morning. We call the time after twelve, afternoon and evening. — The 1st January is the first day of the year, and is called New-Year's day. — I should like to know who has been here. — The river is frozen, and we can walk upon the ice now. — Don't be afraid, the ice is very thick and hard. — It snows. — When the sun shines, and the weather is warmer, the snow that is on the ground melts. — In summer, the weather is hot, and the days are long. — He was in London a week ago and this day week he will be at Paris. — The weather is very agreeable, though it is so cold. — I will see you either to-morrow or the day after to-morrow. As I hear, you have never been at Paris. — He is stupid in the highest degree. — How is the weather? — It is very cold to-day. — Is it raining? — It is not raining, but the weather is not nice. — Take your umbrella. — I don't know where it is. — Take your brother's umbrella.

EXERCITIUL 64.

Sometimes the sky is clear and blue, sometimes it is cloudy. — It is very cloudy to-day. — Look, how dark those clouds are! I fear we shall have a thunderstorm. — We shall not have a thunderstorm, it is too cold. — The wind is very strong. — Do you think it will rain? — I do not think it will rain, the wind is too strong. — We shall soon have fogs again. — I don't like foggy weather at all. — Now the sun breaks through the clouds, I hope we shall have a bright afternoon. — Was the weather warmer yesterday than to-day? — Was the sky clear yesterday? — Was there a wind blowing yesterday? — Were the roads dry yesterday? — A cloud consists of very small drops of water. — When does the sun set? — At seven o'clock I believe. — I hope we shall have a clear sky to-night. — I think it's going to rain. — Give them a few pence, that they may buy some bread. — A few old tried friends are better than a great many that have only the name of a friend. — When the water drops get so heavy that they fall to the ground, we have rain. — What kind of a book are you going to buy? — I called my cousin several times, and, although he heard me, he would not come. — His father is going to give him a gold watch. — He can only talk of the wind and the weather. — We were talking of the wind and the weather. — You might learn a few lines more. — Haven't you taken my cousin's umbrella? — I could not come earlier, on account of the bad weather. Look, how dark the sky is getting. — I fear, we shall have rain before we get (*sau* come) home. — We have not had rain for a month. — It would rain, if we had not such a cold wind always. — I forget what I was going to say. — We must love our friends with their faults. — He gets bread when he has no teeth to eat it. — Is it raining? — No, it is not raining, but the weather is not fine. It is not so hot to-day as yesterday. — At what time does the sun rise? — Will you light the fire in our room?

— 39 —

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



<http://editura.mttlc.ro>
The University of Bucharest. 2015

EXERCITIUL 65.

Show me the different parts of your body! — How many parts is the human body composed of? — How many limbs have we? — What does a man do when he is angry? — The angry man closed his fist. — Of what colour is the blood? — What kind of hair has your elder sister? — Do you know the man with the red beard? — You must keep your hands cleaner; look, how dirty your fingers and your nails are. — The baby sit on the lady's knees. — That man has broken his arm and his legs. — That gentleman has light hair, but a dark beard. — You are getting old, my dear; do you know that you have several grey hairs in your beard? — Your heart does not feel what your tongue is saying. — Every man has two arms and two hands to work with, and two legs and feet to walk. — There are five fingers on each hand. — We see with our eyes. — Below the neck there is the chest. — How many ribs has a man? — He has twelve ribs on each side. — The blood circulates through arteries and veins. — In the mouth there are the teeth and the tongue. — Has your sister blue eyes? — No, she has brown eyes and dark hair. — A boy's answer. The lesson was on the circulation of the blood. The master: „If I stood on my head, the blood would at once run down into it, and I should turn red in the face. How is it that when I am standing on my feet, the blood doesn't run into my feet? — A pupil: „Because your feet are not empty, Sir'. — Is he an Englishman? — No, he is an American. — That gentleman is a teacher of languages. — My brother is a captain in the army.

EXERCITIUL 66.

The half year which I spent among these mountains was the happiest time of my whole life. — He came back like a dog with the tail between his legs. — Does he wear a beard? — Yes, a full beard. — He is much changed since I saw him last. — The apples are so ripe, that they fall from the trees. — The people are coming from church. — Our pupils have lessons from eight till twelve o'clock in the morning. — I have been absent from home these two years. — I've not cried since I was a child. — I hope from year to year for better times. — We met an old man who, from his dress, seemed to have been a soldier. — The stranger examined me from top to toe. — They listened with great attention from the beginning to the end. — I received no answer to my letter. — The summer holidays last from the middle of July to the middle of October. — „How is it your hair is quite white, while your beard is still dark? — It is quite natural. My hair is not so young as my beard; it is twenty years older." — Who is that gentleman there? — You don't know him? But he is your old fellow of London. I have known him at once by his red beard. — When do the children come from school? — May I get out of bed to-morrow? — Haven't you time to help me? — Children under ten years are not admitted. — I have never seen anything like it. — It's very kind of you to come and see me. — I don't like to sleep in a front-room on account of the noise of the carriages. — For a

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



long time we have not had such a thunderstorm, as we had the day before yesterday. — Did you see how it lightened? — It is very cold to-day. — If it were not so cold, it would rain. — It is sure to freeze to-night. — I fear it will soon begin to snow. — Yesterday it snowed and rained all at once. — Do you think it will be fine to-morrow? — I fear it will rain. — It is cold. We have had two degrees of cold to-night; it has frozen. — The sky has been clear this morning. — I put my right hand on my right eye and my left hand on my left ear. — How many ears do we have? What is the colour of your cousin's eyes? — Some people are rich, while some other are very poor. — He talked if he understood what we were talking. — As a man lives, so he dies. — As I know him, he is the strongest of all. — Ask her where she is. — I asked him where he was. — The town lies among the mountains. — Don't be angry with me. — He turned the back to us. — We bite with our teeth. — Blood is red. — Their body is covered with hair. — We see with our eyes. — Shut your left eye. — We went not farther than the bridge.

EXERCITIUL 67.

How did you sleep (*sau* rest) last night? — Very well indeed; I never woke the whole night. — I slept without waking. And you, how did you sleep? — I did not close my eyes all night. — Have you been able to translate the german letter? — I translated it by the aid of a dictionary. — She has a large head, a small mouth and a broad forehead. — My uncle purposes sending his wife and children into the country, but they prefer staying in town. — The weather being so changeable, I preferred staying at home. — I am thirsty; my lips and tongue are quite dry with thirst. — Our child has no teeth yet; it is still too young; it is only three months and a few days old. — How is that your cheeks are so pale? Are you ill? — No, I am quite well, my cheeks are never red. — The face is the principal part of the human body. — Clever people generally have a high forehead. — He would never learn, though he was often punished. — What do you purpose doing? — I purpose to speak to him. — He fell from his horse and broke his arm. — The workman and the peasant work with their arms. — The blood goes to the heart; from the heart, the blood runs through the whole body in the arteries, and comes back by the veins. — When do you purpose going back? — Is one of those gentlemen your father? — Yes, the elder one. — The sun shines upon the houses. — He has a round face and a pointed nose. — He came a quarter of an hour too late. — George gathered wood and made a fire. — The old man was not in a hurry to leave this world. — I have forgotten the Latin I learned at school.

EXERCITIUL 68.

A baby has no teeth when it is born. When it is a few months old, its teeth come out. — Barking dogs never bite. — The dog has bitten that man. — The seed is not larger than a pin's head. — The chair is

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



only an arm's length distant from the table. — A very high hill is called a mountain. — This street leads from one end of the town to the other. — Here we shall see the largest and most beautiful buildings. — Now we must stop a moment to see the largest and oldest house in all the town. — Last year we had a great deal of fruit in our garden, but I fear this year we shall not have any. — My brother has little money, but his friend has a great deal. — „How is it your hair is quite white, while your beard is very dark? — It is quite natural; my hair is twenty years older than my beard.“ — I will ride with you a few miles. — What do you want from me? — His appearance, deeds and words are against him. — Have you lost your wits? — His words come from his mouth, ours from our breast. — Her eyes are like the bluest sky. — Thousands of people die every day, and millions of people die every year. — She was weeping for joy. We have not seen him for a fortnight. — Christmas Eve is on the twentyfourth of December, and Christmas day (is) on the twenty-fifth of December. — I lived in the same house with you, and never saw you. — Are these, your last words? — If you offered him ten times more money, he would not take it. — Six months are half a year. On the thirty-first of August, two-thirds of the year are over. — He closed his office at a quarter of seven in the evening, and opened it again at half past eight next morning.

EXERCITIUL 69.

We had a clock, which struck the hours and half hours. — They did not know what they were doing. — It is getting cold, said my father, closing the window. — We had yet two hours to spare before starting. — He followed the man without answering. — Being left alone in the room, the child began to play with the fire. — A thirsty crow once discovered a pitcher in which there was some water. — I had the word on the tip of my tongue. — You can't go out to-day, you must stay at home. — His hair has grown white. — It is necessary to learn reading and writing. — We are able to save our lives through swimming. — After learning English you will know your own language better. — You can't go ten steps there without meeting him. — He spend most of his life in France at Paris. — During the winter there are often snowstorms. — There are two different things: what has been promised and what has been kept. — John and Mary came to my house this afternoon, but I was not at home. — They hadn't told me that they intended to visit me. — A negro is a man whose skin is black. — The head is a sort of a round box, the name of which is the skull. In the skull there are holes for the eyes, the ears and the nose. — The most important organs of the human body are placed in the chest. — The heart is on the left, and on each side of the heart there are the lungs.

EXERCITIUL 70.

From top to toe he was dressed very well. — He is not able to do anything. — It happens that you are mistaken. — We love each other. — They loved each other. — He goes faster than I do. — Did

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



you learn the fortieth lesson? — Not yet. — I never paid a visit to these strangers. — That doesn't depend upon me. — Everybody is speaking of this new discovery. — Are you telling me the truth? — I am nobody's enemy, I am everybody's friend. — Everybody's property is nobody's property. — What is known to three is known to everybody. — You will not stop till you have cut your finger. — I think exactly as you do. — Can your father speak English? — Yes, he can, and he likes to speak it. — Do you like to go to school? — No, I don't. — Did you speak to them? — No, I did not. — Do you smoke? — Yes, I do. — Does your father smoke? — No, he doesn't. — My mother did not speak English when she was a girl. — Your brother is a doctor, isn't he? — You like fruit, don't you? — She sang well, didn't she? — She didn't come yesterday, did she? You have changed your money, haven't you? — They haven't changed their clothes, have they? — He hadn't paid his debts, had he? — They'll remain at school, won't they? — He's not a German, is he? — You're a Frenchman, aren't you? — You're not thirsty, are you? — You're very tired, aren't you? — They were afraid, weren't they? — You'll have some money to-morrow, won't you? — We must speak French, mustn't we? — You've filled the glasses, haven't you? — You don't receive the newspapers regularly, do you? — Their children receive present on New-Year's day, don't they? — He, won't sell his horse, will he? — You have a silver watch, haven't you?

EXERCITIUL 71.

What do we with our ears? — We hear with them. — Where do you put the flower if you wish to smell it? — Why do you hold it to your nose? — The nose is the organ of smelling. — Which is the organ of hearing? — Tell me what you can do with your eyes? — I can see with them. — What can you do with your fingers? — I can feel my hair, my ear, my nose, my arm, etc. — What a noise you're making! — Go out into the garden and see whether there are any red roses. — The nose is very important, by means of it we can notice the odour of flowers, and the bad smell of unhealthy things. — My sight is getting very bad; I cannot read by candle-light at all. — I have hurt my elbow. — Where do you came from? — All your clothes smell of tobacco. — Yes, I have been at Mr. Smith's, he smokes all the day; even his books have the smell of tobacco. — Here it smells of burning; do open the windows! Do you not notice the smell? — I don't know whether he will accept your invitation or not. — Did the water stink? — No, if it were stinking, I would preferred to say it smells bad, or it has a bad smell. In good society you'll never hear and must never use this verb. — Go and see whether the cherries are ripe. — We don't know whether he shall live till to-morrow. — The child rubbed its eyes. — I knew him at first sight. — I don't know whether the grapes are ripe or not. — We often require the help of one less than ourselves.



EXERCITIUL 72.

I am going to warm myself by the fire. — I wish to read these papers myself. — Did you make it yourself? — Yes, I made all myself. — Help yourself and Heaven will help you. — Rely only on yourself is an old proverb. — Judge others by yourself. — If you want a thing done well, do it yourself. — Command your man and do it yourself. — Don't measure others by yourself. — Keep your advice for yourself; you'll want it. — You are right to scold him, but you are wrong not to behave better yourself. — Every one for himself, and God for all. — Who makes excuses, himself accuses. — He who digs a pit for others, falls in himself. — A person who thinks only of himself is called a selfish person. — He took the best for himself. — She sees herself in the looking-glass. — The thing speaks for itself. — One must not talk too much of oneself. — One should not always judge others by oneself. — We did all this ourselves. — They play themselves in the room, when it rains. — Don't you like learning English? — We must help one another. — God helps those who help themselves. — Does it taste sweet? — It tastes of onion. — Taste this cake and tell me whether you like it. — It is no more than one mile from here. — You haven't the least chance of success. — You should read one book a month at least. — This book is not in the least difficult.

EXERCITIUL 73.

When you are in England, you will always be obliged to speak English. — It is easy to judge others. — Just when my parents were about to go into the country, my mother became (*sau* was taken) ill, and so they were obliged to remain in town. — One sees the faults of others sooner than one's own. — I was obliged to speak loud. — He didn't make the least difficulty. — One never forgets one's country. — Does your brother wear spectacles? — Yes, he is very short-sighted and don't see well without spectacles. — Why did you not remain with us yesterday? — I could not, I was obliged to go home. — One should not always judge others by oneself. — Horses, not men, are judged by their age. — Men are judged by deeds, not by words. — We found no one at home. — When one is ill one can't work. — Will none of you help me? — We did not find the road without some difficulty. — A dumb person may hear, but a deaf one can never learn to sing. — People who cannot hear with their ears are deaf. — Blind persons are really poor.

EXERCITIUL 74.

When I go to London, I will speak English with you. — I cannot find any excuse for his behaviour. — I cannot find the penknife I have lost. — I found out the truth. — How many times can you stay here? — It was very kind of you to help me. — Will you be kind enough to shut the door? — The King pardoned him. — Pardon me, it was my fault. —



That does not regard me. — Now, as it regards money, what is to be done? — There was no one in the shop to serve me. — Please serve the coffee in the next room. — He spoke to the boy very severely. — We suffered severely from the cold weather. — Stand up, please. — Everyone stood when the teacher came into the school-room. — Someone has stolen his money. — A thief stole some books from that shop. — Don't give me much of that green stuff, I don't like it. — He doesn't like the stuff her dress is made of. — What do you suppose he will do? — Let us suppose for a moment that this news is true. — Suppose your father saw us now, what would he say? — I don't find the book that was here on the table. — He said he would come. — Look at that dog. — What is that noise? — That voice we knew so well. — The poor thing came this morning, begging for food. — Don't be afraid: God will watch over us.

EXERCITIUL 75.

I don't like to get up early in the morning. — You have more patience than I have. — He's one of the wealthiest merchants of the town. — Have you been at church? — No, I have not been there, I have been at the bookseller's, where I have bought many books. — When do you generally get up in the morning? — I generally rise at six o'clock, but sometimes at five o'clock. — That is very early, I always sleep till seven o'clock. — The doctors will never cure him. — I want to wake up at half past seven, because I expect to go out early to the doctor's. — Some people speak so low that one cannot hear them. — What is the matter with your eyes? They are a little inflamed. — I caught cold the day before yesterday. I also have pain in my left shoulder, and I fear I am going to have also a sore throat. — Have you ever had the tooth-ache? — No, but I often have a headache. — You don't look quite well. — If it does not better, I must send for the doctor. — I am happy to say that I never had the tooth-ache. — I wish I could say as much for my part, but I have had it for more than two months, and hope I shall never have it again. — Those that have had it once, never wish for it a second time. — How is your family? — Are they all well? — Thank you, they are all well. — They shall see what sort of a man I am. — When do you go to the doctor's? — To-morrow. — This man never works, he always rests. — We always tell the maid to give him his breakfast early, because he likes to get up at six (o'clock). — He is very strong and so are you. — Is your uncle a physician? — How do you do? — Quite well, thank you, and how are you? — How are they all at home? — Do you get up as soon as you wake? — No, on waking, I ring for hot water, and wait until the maid brings it to me, before getting up. — I am to dine at my cousin's at seven. — Money is a remedy for all ills. — Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves. — We will rest here a little; I am very tired. — Do not preach to a hungry man. My mother has suffered from a violent headache the whole day. — How is it with your health at present? — I have been ailing for some

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



time, but I feel much better now. — How have you been since I had the pleasure of seeing you? — How is your wife? — She is a little ailing. — What is the matter with her? *sau* What ails her? — She has got a cold. — I am very sorry to hear that; nothing serious, I hope. — I hope it will be nothing. The doctor attends her every day, but assures that she will soon feel better. — So much the better. Colds are very frequent at present; the weather is so changeable. — Joy, temperance and repose, shut the door on the doctor's nose, says an English proverb.

EXERCITIUL 76.

The servant must go to the grocer's to get some sugar. — Hold your tongue, you chatter like a parrot. — Do write your exercise more carefully next time, that I may not be obliged to scold you again. — My little brother took my spectacles and threw them into the fire. — What is your brother? He is a doctor of medicine. — You shall not bathe to-day, because the wind is too violent. — Where shall I sit? — Sit down in your place. — Don't shake the table. — I didn't do it on purpose. — Where do you come from? — I have been bathing. — Where do you go to bathe? — In the river. — Don't lean on your elbows! — Do you know that Mr. Smith is ill? — I'm sorry. — What is the matter with him? He was all right yesterday. — He has got a cold and must keep in bed. The physician has been send for. — A little exercise will do us very good. — You are walking very fast. — I always do so. — That is above my strength. — The pupil is not above his master. We should think more of our duties, and less of our pleasures. — You shall obey your parents. — You should give him what you promised. — He should go to the doctor's. — A liar should have a good memory. — The tree should be bent while it is but a twig.

EXERCITIUL 77.

I have nearly broken my neck by falling into that hole. — That man does nothing but eat, drink and sleep. — I have had sore eyes all this week. — My uncle cannot go out, because he has sore feet. — It is a dreadful thing to have the tooth-ache, but they say it is still more painful to have ear-ache. — I don't know whether he will arrive this evening or to-morrow morning. — When will you be so kind as to lend me this book? — I will not speak of it. — He was speaking just at the time when I left the room. — It is true that I am not rich, but I am not poor. — How glad I am to see you! — If he does not do it, it is because he cannot. — It is a rule with me never to lend money. — Look at him; there he is, with his mouth open, like a man who does not know with whom he is, nor with whom he speaks. Wait till to-morrow, and you shall have what you ask. — For him we will go through fire and water. — When I saw my child again, I wept for joy. — I can lend you the money for six months only. — Take off your hat! — That has cost us above a hundred thousand francs. —

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



Virtue is above all beauty. — She lost her children one by one. — Suddenly he rushed out of the room. — It's impossible to understand what he says. — Why do you look at her? — Her white hands are like white butterflies.

EXERCITIUL 78.

Can I be certain that you tell (*sau* you are telling) me the truth? — She told us all sorts of things which we did not understand. — In the evening he used to come to me, and we read together Shakespeare's works. — Get up! breakfast is ready. — You would do well to speak with the judge. — I hope that everyone will do his duty. — We have made a mistake. — Why are you doing nothing? — Will you do me a kindness? — Oh, yes, with the greatest pleasure. — Sir, someone wishes to speak with you. — Very well, desire him to come in. — Show him the pretty watch you have received. — You have not learnt your lesson, said the master. — How happy I should be if I could see him again! — I cannot think of it without laughing. — On parting with my family, I left them all well. — I was just reading yesterday, when the storm began. — While I was dining, someone knocked at the door. — It is very easy to give advice, to follow it is more difficult. — To drink, to eat and to sleep are these man's duties. — One must not be afraid to speak if one wishes to learn a language. — He who spends more than he should, will not have to spend when he would. — The eyes of the blind man will see the daylight, and the ears of the deaf man will be open.

EXERCITIUL 79.

Will breakfast soon be ready? I begin to feel hungry. — Yes, Sir, breakfast is quite ready. — The largest church I ever saw, is St. Paul's in London. St. Peter's in Rome is said to be much larger than St. Paul's. — I must call at the bookseller's to get a few new books. — Can we see St. Paul's from here? — This morning I met your friend at my banker's. — Is not that a servant of your uncle's? — My brother's and sister's dictionaries are all Christmas presents. — He lives at his uncle's. — The Queen of England's marriage took place in 1840. — Shakespeare's tragedies are translated into all European languages. — I am very glad to see you again after your illness. — Little boys and girls, as well as older persons, should get up early, and run out into the fresh air every morning. The morning is the best part of the day. — The maid read on the bottle: „To be shaken first!“ She did not understand, and shook the patient till he was half dead. — I can't remember what happened then. — I must buy another pair of spectacles; my present ones are not strong enough for my eyes.

EXERCITIUL 80.

There is no more water in the bottle; will you be kind enough to fetch a little? We have no bread in the house; the servant must fetch some. — Take care that you dress yourself in time, for we shall

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



start very early. — The servant did not clean my room this morning ; how is it ? — She is ill ; she cannot work this morning. — We shall amuse ourselves in the country. She gives private lessons in town. — Can you lend me a penknife ? I want to cut a stick. Here is a penknife, but mind that you do not cut yourself, for it is very sharp. — When I ran across the street, I fell and hurt my knee. — I have knocked my foot against a stone. — I am sorry of that ; have you hurt yourself ? — I have hurt myself a little, but I hope it will soon be over. — The boy would have hurt himself, if he had jumped down from the tree. — The fire went out by itself. — The clothes must be well brushed. — He was amusing himself with the children. Captain, what do you say to that ? — Water is precious when the well is dry. — He warms himself in the sun. — I want to dress myself. Bring me some hot water for shaving first. — Do you shave yourself, or should you like to have a barber ? — I always shave myself. — I must comb my hair. Where have you put my comb and hairbrushes ? Your comb and brushes are on the washing-stand. — Give me some water in a basin to wash my face. — There is no water left in the bottle to rinse my mouth with. — I want a clean towel to dry my face. — Have you seen my tooth-brush and tooth-paste ? — The looking-glass is very dirty. Will you have the kindness to wipe it ? — Give me a pair of scissors, I want to cut my nails. — I have no nail-scissors, but I can give you a penknife. — Allow me to introduce myself. — Let us love others as we love ourselves. — Remember well what I told you. — An old man is twice a child. — You are all welcome. — They that are not for us are against us.

EXERCITIUL 31.

I have nothing to read to-night ; can you lend me a book ? — Certainly ; will you have a novel or anything more serious ? — Give me a novel, please. I am tired and I want something amusing. — I should like to take a warm bath. — Shall I leave the key in the door ? — Shall I shut the windows ? — I advise you not to trust him. — What did you do in that shop ? — I bought several things. — Will you show them to me ? — Certainly. — Have you any toilet soap ? — Yes, madam, what quality do you want ? — I want something good, but not too dear. — Do you like this French soap ? — How much is it ? — One shilling. — It is much too dear ; I do not want to pay so much as that. — Do you smoke ? — Yes, but not before noon ; I never smoke in the morning. — I smoke in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening. — Does your wife smoke also ? — No, my wife doesn't smoke. — The doctor orders me to smoke as little as possible. — They have not dressed themselves yet. — We have tired ourselves. — Where did you meet him ? — Give me some clean towels. — At what time do you get up ? — I always get up very early, but to-day I rose later than usually. — What do you do when you are up ? — I was young once. — Where did this happen ? — You don't know why he asked that ? — I ordered him to shut the door.

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



EXERCITIUL 82.

A beggar's purse is always empty. — No man can be called happy before his death. — A thing begun is half done. — Poverty and sorrow often go hand in hand. — When God will, all winds bring rain. — Do what you can, if you cannot to what you will. — The mouse that has but one hole is soon caught. — When a thing is done, advice comes too late. — When poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the window. — Even if you would, you cannot do it. — If you damage your eyes when you are young, you won't be able to see when you are old. — Sometimes I have bad dreams. — I dreamt once that bad dogs would bite me. — At what time do you dress yourself in the morning? Can you dress yourself in five minutes? — We will start early to-morrow. — My uncle left me enough money. — Are your hands clean? — I must send this coat to be cleaned. — How do you dare (to) say such a thing?

EXERCITIUL 83.

Have you seen that there is a hole in your stocking? — Why has the servant not cleaned my shoes this morning? — Has he not cleaned them? — Then he must have forgotten it. — Have you lost anything? — Yes, I have lost my gloves. — I saw your gloves in the bed-room on a chair. — My brother does not wear a hat, but a cap. — Are my children's clothes ready? — Your coat will be ready by to-morrow, so you will have it just in time. — Put these cups and plates into the cupboard. — I never go to church without thinking of my dead mother. — I sleep till morning. — I sleep till the sun awakens me. — I have had no bad dreams. — I get out of bed, then I wash my face with water and soap. — I put on my clothes, then I go and get my breakfast. — Then I get my books out of the cupboard. — I go to the school. — I walk quickly till I get to the school. — Don't forget to put your overcoat on before going out; it's very cold this morning. — Go to the shoemaker's after my boots. — Have you been at the tailor's to inquire if my coat is ready? — Go to the shoemaker's to buy me a pair of slippers. — He who waits for a dead man's shoes may go barefoot. — I have just received my tailor's bill.

EXERCITIUL 84.

A bad workman always complains of his tools. — I have a father and a mother; they are very old, but I hope they will live many years longer. — Are your parents dead? — Yes, they died many years ago, but my brothers and sisters are still alive. — I want a clean shirt and a pair of stockings. — As I have to pay several visits to-day, I will put on my new coat. — When do you mean to get up? — I generally rise early in summer. — How did you sleep? — I had a very bad night. — I did not close my eyes all night. — Bring me some hot water for shaving first. — How do you like my new dress? — Put your hat

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



on, please. — These are the rules to be observed in practical life: 1. Never defer till to-morrow what you can do to-day. 2. Never trouble another for what you can do yourself. 3. Never spend your money before you have it. 4. Never buy what you do not want, because it is cheap; it will be dear to you. 5. Pride costs more than hunger, thirst and cold. 6. We never repent of having eaten too little. 7. When you are angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, a hundred.

EXERCITIUL 85.

I want to make the tea at once; it's almost four o'clock. — Tea is a nice drink. — We always drink milk for breakfast, but my father takes tea or coffee. — If you are not in time, we shall dine without you. — Sometimes we also get a cup of coffee or tea. — Will you have a glass of milk, or beer? No, I thank you; I prefer a glass of water. — I like water better than any other drink. — Milk is not so refreshing as water. — Do you like milk? — I like it very much; I always drink a glass of milk for breakfast. — What do you like best, tea or coffee? — Sour wine is bad, but sour beer is worse, it is indeed one of the worst beverages. — Give me, please, some bread and butter; I am very hungry. — You cannot get bread and butter now; you must wait till breakfast. — How nice that butter is! Where do you buy your butter? — We do not buy it. We have two cows, you know; we make it ourselves. — Taste a piece of cheese; it seems to be good. — May I offer you a piece of this ham? — Please, Madam, I will take a small piece. — There is neither salt nor pepper on the table. — Here are different kinds of meat; what will you take? — I will take a slice of ham, if you please. — Shall I not give you a piece of this mutton-chop with it? — No, thank you, I have quite enough. — I will trouble you for a few more potatoes. You did not taste the ham; will you not take a slice? — No, I thank you, I am not very fond of ham, I prefer the mutton-chop, if you please. — You know well why I am here. — It is strange that English people have a separate plate for bread, when they eat so little of it.

EXERCITIUL 86.

An Englishman takes three meals a day; breakfast, taken generally at eight or nine o'clock, consists of tea or coffee, eggs and bacon, butter and bread; lunch, served at one o'clock, and dinner taken at seven in the evening. — When do you generally breakfast? — I always breakfast at eight o'clock. — Do you drink tea or coffee for breakfast? — No, we always have some milk, but my parents take coffee. — Have you already breakfasted? — Yes, I breakfasted at eight o'clock. — What had you for breakfast? — I had a cup of coffee and milk, and some bread and butter. — When do you dine? We always dine at seven o'clock. — Will you not try a slice of this ham? — A small piece, if you please. — Here is a cup of tea for you; will you tell me if it is sweet enough? — It is quite sweet enough; it is rather

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



too sweet; I do not take much sugar. — Tell the servant to bring us clean plates. — Is dinner ready? — It will be ready in a minute. — What shall we have for supper? — We have nothing but some cold meat, and bread and cheese. — That is quite sufficient. I generally take only a slice of bread and butter, or a little bread and cheese. — What will you take, Mr. Thomson? You have not tasted this tongue; I hope you will take a piece. — Won't you (*sau* will you not) take some buttered toast, Miss Mary? — No, I thank you, Madam, I could not take any more. — But you have not tasted my marmalade; allow me to help you to a little of that. — Thank you, I will take a little, I am very fond of marmalade. — These fresh rolls are delicious. — I like coffee, but I do not like tea. — Do you like much sugar in your coffee? — Give me three pieces, please, and a little milk. — In England, people work from half past eight or nine till one. They don't go home for lunch. They lunch in a restaurant or tea-shop, or at the office. — In the afternoon, tea is sometimes served at the office. — Many people live out of town, in the suburbs. — When they come home, they have dinner, which is often a cold meal.

EXERCITIUL 87.

I have found a good lodging; I could not find anything better. || We should have taken rather a smaller lodging on the third floor. || How much does he ask for this lodging? || Do you know any lodging for me? || May I see the lodging that is to let? || How many rooms has the lodging? || How much does it cost (for) a year? || I take the lodging and move the first Mai. || Does Mr. Smith live here? || What flat does he live? || Is anyone of his family at home? || I shall stay at home to-morrow till five o'clock. || We lived seven years in this house. || Do you not find that it is very hot in this room? || It is a small room that serves for drawing-room. || Can you tell me if your mistress is at home? || Tell him to wait. || I would do more at your service. || He that will serve every one, serves no one. || When the master is not at home, the servants put the chairs on the table. || Every one is master in his (own) house. || A diligent master makes diligent servants. || He that loves the master, loves also his dog. || Over our heads you see the ceiling, under our feet is the floor; around us there are four walls; in front of us is the window, and behind us is the door. || The English kitchens are much larger than our kitchens and very well lighted and ventilated. || I have heard that English windows are very curious. || Show me your room. || Your room is not so large as mine, but it is brighter.

EXERCITIUL 88.

I told the servant what I wanted for dinner. || She has had in a month three servants, for she treats them very badly. || I told the servant to seek another place. || She has served before in a very good house. || She is since ten years in the same house. || I am very content

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



with him, and can only praise him. || I should be very glad if you will have the kindness to accompany me to that house. || I should not have told it to you if you had not asked me. || Would you not have come if you had been invited? || I knew that this invitation would have done to you the greatest pleasure. || You should not have knock so loud. || If one hear you, he might believe you were quite innocent. || I should not have finished if I had told him all. || If I had thought at that, I should not have done it. || It should have been better if you had not come here. || I pray to God that he might preserve you from this disease. || Are you sure that he is right? || I never saw a man that were happy. || This is the single remembrance I conserved from him. || Not the richest one are the most happy. || I am sure he would have done it if he could. || Where is the man that might say he never made a mistake. || He must not study any more, he knows enough. || You see we have two stoves in the kitchen, Mary. The smaller one is a gas-stove. We use it every day for cooking. This is the place for the pans and pots, and this is the oven for baking. This large pot is for boiling water. Now you will keep these two stoves clean, won't you? And all the kitchen — everything in the kitchen must be kept clean. You must air the kitchen and let always open one window. These cupboards, as you see, are for cups and saucers, plates and glasses. The drawer is for the knives and forks and spoons; keep them separate from each other, and at this end of the drawers you will put the cork-screws. Keep everything in its place, so that you may know exactly where to find it when you want it.

EXERCITIUL 89.

I am afraid my house must seem very small compared with yours. — Not at all; I like it very much. My house is large, but it is old and inconvenient. It is very difficult to run. — Well, of course, as I do all the work myself I must have a house that is easy to run. — How? Do you do all the work yourself? I don't know how you do it. — My means don't afford me to have a maid-sevant. Then I like running a house, and, it is my own house, I naturally take more interest in it and work harder than any maid would do. Yes, that's true; but even then I don't see how you are able to do all the work alone. — Well, I get up early in the morning — never later than half past six. — My maids maintain to be up at seven, but I suspect they often don't begin work before half past seven or eight. — In my kitchen I have a stove that burns all night if I fill it up with coke before I go to bed. So in the morning I just rake out the ashes and put some more coke in, and I've plenty of hot water for my husband's bath and shaving water. — Haven't you a gas fire or an electric fire? — Yes, we have electric fires in all our other rooms, but a coal fire seems much more agreeable and more cheerful to sit by, that I think it's worth this extra work. — Do you do all your cooking yourself? — Yes, I have an electric stove, and while I am laying the table for breakfast, the bacon is cooking in the frying-pan, the toast is under the grill, so that I can make the tea or coffee.

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



EXERCITIUL 90.

A pound contains twenty shillings. — Now instead of gold, the English use paper notes for a pound and ten shillings. — How many pence is a crown worth? — A pound is worth twenty shillings or two hundred and forty pence. — Coins are made at the Royal Mint, near the Tower of London. The gold coins are the sovereign and the half-sovereign, but these are not often seen now. The silver ones are the shilling, the florin, the half-crown, the sixpence, and the threepenny bit. The bronze coins, generally called „coppers“, are the penny, the half-penny, and the farthing. — Tailors, doctors, dentists, etc. name their prices or fees in guineas. A fee is generally a payment for services. So you pay a fee to the doctor or to a lawyer. A salary is usually paid every month; wages are usually paid every week. — Can you change me half a crown? I should like more small change if you have it. I want to give a few tips. — Money lent is money spent. — What are the names of the English silver coins? — What are the names of the gold ones? — What are the names of the copper ones? — How many pennies are there in half a crown, in three and sixpence, in four and twopence, in ten shillings?

EXERCITIUL 91.

I owe him five pounds. — How much do I owe you? — You owe me ten shillings and four pence. — A guinea represents a value of twenty-one shillings. — How many sorts of coins are there in England? — What is the sovereign made of? — What is the penny made of? — How many shillings are there in a pound? How many pence are there in a shilling? — What is the plural of penny? — Have a cup of tea. — Did you lose anything? Yes, I have lost my purse. — How much money was there in your purse? — There were two florins, one shilling and four pence in it. — When did you cut your hair? — Has that boy much money to spend? — Do you travel on business or on pleasure? — This stuff is too cheap to be good. — Show me, please, another one cheaper. — To whom do these goods belong? — I am sending my goods by train. — This matter is very important. — That interests me very much. — I find no interest in such things. — Who lent you this money? — I don't like this house; I am going to move. — Come as early as possible. — Is it possible for you to come to dinner this evening? — I'll try to come, but I can't promise. — He never keeps his promises. — Don't change your mind, whatever happens. — Whatever (sort of) weather it is, we shall start at nine o'clock. — We write £ 5 8s. 6 d. or £ 5.8.6. and we read: five pounds, eight shillings and six pence. — The guinea is an old gold coin no longer minded, but certain things are still reckoned in guineas, for instance doctors' and lawyers' fees, ladies' furs, etc.

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



EXERCITIUL 92.

You promised to pay the man what you owe him ; why don't you pay him ? — I paid what I owed him. — I owe you nothing. — I see this man for the first time. — I tell you it for the last time. — Which of you get up quicker in the morning ? My brother always gets out first, but I dress myself quicker and I'm first ready. — Do as you like. — Where do you come from ? — I am coming from my tailor. — Did you read already anything of Shakespeare ? — In French, sir, but not in English ; his works are still too difficult to understand for me. — Why don't you eat ? — Thank you, I cannot eat more. — Why do you eat so little ? — Since I was ill, I have lost the appetite. — Who is happier he who is rich, or he who is content ? — Go and see whether your brother comes. — Put the money in your pocket. — Do care not to lose the money. — Have you any money about you ? — I never see you unless you want money. — How much does your brother earn a week ? — He earns three pounds a week. — Go to the tailor and tell him to come here this afternoon and take my measure for a new coat. — This teacher is a very learned man. — How much does this workman earn a day ? He earns eight shillings a day. — What have I to do ? — You shall go to your tailor and shall tell him to bring you your new clothes. — Do you get up early ? — No, I get up very late.

EXERCITIUL 93.

Can you pay me the money you owe me ? — Have you paid the shoemaker in ready money ? — When my mother fell ill, I sent immediately for the doctor. — Do you want many gloves ? — No, only half a dozen. — Will you give me a half glass of wine, please ? — What sort of things did you buy ? — I have bought all sorts of things. — I shouldn't do it if I were in your place. — We buy cigars not by piece, but by hundred. — What's the price of these stockings ? — The merchant sells them at a pound and eight shillings the dozen. — Do you comb your hair before going to school ? — I always do it. — Lend me fifty dollars ? — I'm sorry, I cannot now. — Why doesn't your sister go to school ? — She says she has a sore throat and must keep her room ; but I believe that it's not true ; she is very lazy and has not learnt her lessons. — Give me a sheet of paper to write a letter. — Shall I pour you out a glass of this wine ? — Thank you, this wine is too sweet for me. — Did you give anything to the blind man ? — I have had a new suit made. — Will you have your hair cut ? — Will you clean my boots when I come home ? — Stop the bottle ; the wine will turn sour if it stays uncorked. — Have you any toilet soap. — Yes, madam, what quality do you want ? — I want something good, but not too dear. — Do you like this French soap ? — How much is it ? — One shilling. — It is too dear ; I do not want to pay so much as that. — Here is something cheap : five pence only.

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



EXERCITIUL 94.

How far is it to the station? — It takes (*sau* it is) twenty minutes from here to the station. — Make haste, we have no time to lose. || That's the signal for starting. — Would my smoking annoy you (*sau* Doesn't the smoke trouble you)? || No smoking allowed in this compartment. || Where is the dining-car? — On the other side. || The train should by this time be already in the station. || This slope seems very dangerous; tell the driver to go slowly. || He shut the windows for it was cold. || I was about to start, but I must give up my journey because my wife fell ill. || Where is your luggage? — Here it is. || Did you not forget anything? — I hope no. || Where is your passport? — I have it here in my pocket. Formerly it was not necessary in Italy, but now in Italy like in all the countries, one must have a passport. || Let us make haste and try to get two corner seats. || This is not a smoking-compartment. || Let us go in another one, where it is not written „no smoking allowed“. I don't see my hat-box. — Here is it under the seat. || The signal for starting is given. || When the train arrives at destination, one calls a porter to take the handbags. || We give him the luggage-ticket to take out our trunks. — We must start from home at least at a quarter to seven to be at the station at twenty past seven. — To-morrow is a holiday, and all the shops are shut.

EXERCITIUL 95.

Where is the office? — Have you vacant rooms? — Yes, sir, what room do you want? — Can I have a room with one bed, with bath? — Please give me a room with one double bed, with two single beds. — On what floor (*sau* What flat)? — On the second or on the third flat, if possible. — I want a room on the first flat, to the front (*sau* to the street). — How long do you intend to stay? — I shall spend only the night here. — I intend to stay some time here. — Will you show me the room? — Have you a lift *sau* Is there a lift? — I don't like this room. — Please show me another, a larger (a smaller, a cheaper) room. — What is the price of this room? — That's too dear for me. — All right, I'll take this one. — What does the room cost per week? — Do you give full board too? — At what rate, including room? — Will you send up my things? — Please pay the driver. — I should like a bath. — Where is the bathroom? — I should like breakfast in my room. — I have left my key in the lock. — The light does not burn. — Please close (*sau* shut) the window. — Leave the window open, please. — I wish to be awakened (*sau* called) to-morrow morning at six o'clock precisely. — I should like a quiet room for a friend of mine who arrives to-night. — What is the number of the room? — Bring me some hot water, please. — Can you bring up the breakfast in my room? — Where is the dining-room? — Call me to-morrow morning at half past seven and bring up my breakfast. —

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



Give me some clean towels. — Is my bath ready? — Brush my clothes, please. — Did you ring? — Yes, have you a vase in which I can put these flowers? — Please, give me the key of my room, number hundred and ninety.

EXERCITIUL 96.

I like coffee, but I do not like tea. — My husband likes his coffee very sweet. — Waiter, give me the bill of fare. — What do English people drink? — Water or beer, the latter being much stronger than ours. — Don't they drink any wine? — Not much, in family life. Wine is very dear in England, for it is all imported from abroad. But if they don't drink wine, they drink a great deal of tea, don't they? — Oh yes! English people can't do without it; and, at about five o'clock in particular, rich and poor alike in their homes, offices, shops, all take tea. — At home, we always have dinner at seven. — Do you come from home? — It is strange that English people have a separate plate for bread, when they eat so little of it. — Yes, it is; they eat boiled potatoes at each meal. — Are there many restaurants in London? — Fewer than in Paris, because there are so many more boarding-houses and also a great number of clubs where members may have excellent meals at moderate prices. — Are you hungry? — No, but I am very thirsty. — English people drink generally strong tea, with or without sugar, a little cold milk or cream, but never with rum. — If I had time, I should go to your house, but I must pack my trunks, for I must start Tuesday morning. — Have you also a restaurant in the hotel? — Is there music here in the evening? — Waiter, is there still a table free for two persons? — Who serves here? — Were you many at table? — About eight or ninety persons. — Do you spend all the winter in the country? — No, we come back to town after Christmas and stop there till the middle of May, if it is warm; but if it is not too hot, we leave for the country at the end of June.

EXERCITIUL 97.

To-day I don't dine at home; I dine at the restaurant. — The waiter showed us a free table in a corner. — We sat down, asked the bill of fare and ordered each a soup, a joint with vegetables, cheese and fruit. — Do you not order anything to drink? — Yes, I will order a bottle of beer. — Come in, Charles, we are waiting for you. I am coming. — We have not cups enough. Bring another spoon, two forks and three cups. — How do you like the tea? — It is excellent. — I think it is rather too strong. — I am very fond of a cup of strong tea. — I beg your pardon, I have given you no tea-spoon. — Will you take some of these cakes? — Do you prefer some bread and butter? — You will take a slice of brown bread, if you please. — Pray, help yourself. Make yourself at home. — Will you take another cup of tea? — Half a cup, if you please. — Be so kind as to fill my cup with water; my tea is rather too strong. — May I offer you another piece of cake?

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



— A very small piece, if you please. — Allow me to help you to another cup. — Much obliged to you, I could not take any more. — Let me have some boiling water. Ring the bell, if you please. Will you be so kind as to pull the bell? — Have you finished? — Ring the bell and tell the servant to clean the table. — Bread and cheese will be quite sufficient for me. — There is a knock at the door; I believe it is our friend Mr. Smith, who half promised to come. — How do you do, my dear friend? I am very glad to see you. — I am very well, I thank you, and I am very happy. — You see, you are just in time to take your supper with us. Will you first take a little wine and water? — Here is some ham and cold roastbeef. What shall I offer you first? — I will take a slice of ham, if you please. — I am afraid you have supped very badly. — On the contrary; I have made an excellent supper. — Will you take one of these oranges? — No, I thank you, I never eat fruit at night. Bread is made of flour, and flour is made of wheat. — Cheese is made from the milk of the cow. — Potatoes are the roots of a plant which was brought to this country more than two hundred years ago from South America. — Tea is made of the leaves of the tea-plant, which grows in China and the East Indies. — Rice is the seed of a tall grass; and the seed is like wheat, only whiter and harder. It grows in many parts of the world, such as India, America, Italy, China and Japan.

EXERCITIUL 98.

Where is the nearest post-office? — At what time is the post-office closed (*sau* does the post-office close)? — Where is the telegraph-office? How much for a registered letter? — Please give me a penny stamp, a twopence halfpenny stamp, a seven pence halfpenny stamp. — Give me, please, a stamp for abroad. — Will you weigh this letter? — I want to send a telegram to Roumania. — How much per word? — Till when is the telephone-office open? — I want to telephone at Paris. — Do you think I get soon the communication? — Hallo! give me six (twice three), twenty-four... ten (twice five), forty-seven (four and seven). — I don't remember the name of the lady whose address you gave me this morning. — My father wrote you the day before yesterday; did you receive his letter? — We will wait from seven to nine. — How many times daily are the letters delivered? — I was delighted receiving your kind and very interesting letter. — What do you do when you want to telephone to anyone? — Did you wire to your friend yesterday? — Daddy, buy me a telephone, so that I can answer the teacher's questions without having the trouble of going to school.

EXERCITIUL 99.

A prayer uttered only by the lips and not felt by the heart, is but a mockery in the sight of God. — Life's miseries are short compared with eternity, where misery shall be turned into joy. — So help me

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS

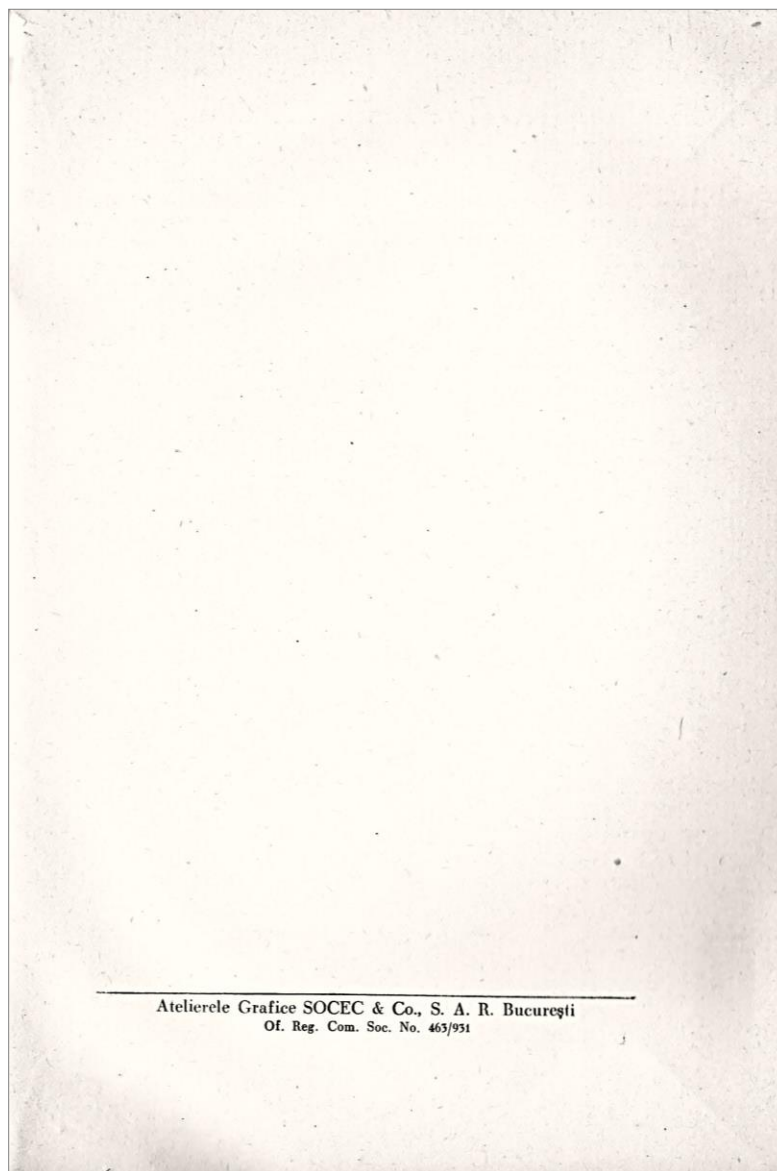


God! — God helps those who help themselves. — There is nothing new under the sun. — Such is the world. — The last shall be first. — Teach your son to love and fear God while he is yet young. — Love God above all things. — Thank God, I have done my duty. — It was always so since the world began. — A fault confessed is half forgiven. — Hope is the bread of the unhappy. — Hope is the poor man's bread. — The people's voice is God's voice. — God be praised! — Man does what he can, God what he will. — Let us not swear to anything. — Help yourself and God will help you. — He that would learn to pray, let him go to sea. — If you do good, good will be done to you. — The nearer the church, the farther from God. — He who serves God, has a good master. — God said: „Let there be light“, and there was light. — When need is greatest, help is nearest. — Life is the greatest of blessings, and death the worst of evils.

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



<http://editura.mttlc.ro>
The University of Bucharest. 2015



C O N T E M P O R A R Y
L I T E R A T U R E P R E S S



<http://editura.mttlc.ro>
The University of Bucharest. 2015

BY THE SAME AUTHOR

J'APPRENDS LE FRANÇAIS
CHEIA EXERCITIILOR
ICH LERNE DEUTSCH
CHEIA EXERCITIILOR
IMPARO L'ITALIANO
AȘA SE VORBEȘTE ENGLEZEȘTE
AȘA SE VORBEȘTE RUSEȘTE
AȘA SE VORBEȘTE FRANȚUZEȘTE

I LEARN ENGLISH

<i>First Published</i>	<i>February 1937</i>
<i>Second Edition (Reprinted)</i>	<i>March 1939</i>
<i>Third Edition (Revised)</i>	<i>July 1941</i>
<i>Fourth Edition (Reprinted)</i>	<i>July 1943</i>
<i>Fifth Edition (Revised)</i>	<i>October 1944</i>

PRINTED IN ROUMANIA
BY SOCEC & Co. S. A. R., BUCAREȘT

Prețul Lei 360.—

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



<http://editura.mttlc.ro>
The University of Bucharest. 2015



Contemporary Literature Press

Bucharest University



The Online Literature Publishing House
of the University of Bucharest

A Manual for the Advanced Study of *Finnegans Wake* in 123 Volumes

Totalling 35,000 pages

by C. George Sandulescu and Lidia Vianu



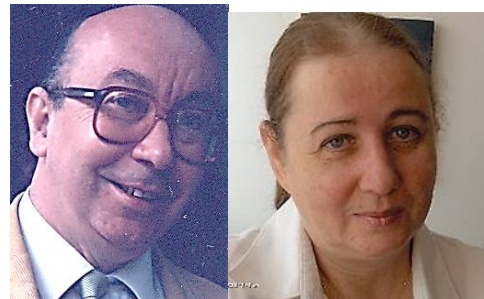
You can download our books for free,
including the full text of
Finnegans Wake line-numbered, at
<http://editura.mttlc.ro/>
<http://sandulescu.perso.monaco.mc/>



Holograph
list of the
40
languages
used by
James Joyce
in writing
*Finnegans
Wake*

Director
Lidia Vianu

Executive Advisor
**George
Sandulescu**



<http://editura.mttlc.ro>
The University of Bucharest. 2015